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R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*

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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

An informal meeting of delegates to the State Convention, looking to organization, will take place in Nashville this morning. There are no indications as to the choice for presiding officer. It is thought George W. Jones, former member of Congress, is much favored. The delegates that have arrived are generally conservative.

Reverdy Johnson has given an opinion that the acts of the Maryland Legislature of 1832, 1844 and 1852, imposing a tax on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for passengers over the Washington branch, are unconstitutional and void.

R. B. Caldwell was discharged at Montreal on Friday on a writ of *habeas corpus*, upon the ground that Judge Coursol had no right to cause his arrest in the province of Ontario. He was immediately re-arrested, and will be brought up on another and distinct charge of forgery, and it is not at all likely that he will succeed in escaping the vigilance of the United States officers, who are determined to bring him to justice.

"Papa" Bateman, the theatrical manager, who assaulted Mr. Cranston, its President, has been expelled from the Manhattan Club, New York.

A Springfield, Illinois, telegram of the 7th says: The time of the Supreme Court has been fully occupied during the hearing of arguments from the attorneys in the celebrated Whitehouse-Cheney case. S. Corning Judd opened the case this morning as attorney for the plaintiff, in error, and in an hour's speech made a sound and masterly argument. He was followed by Melville W. Fuller, for the defense, in a speech of two hours, which was not concluded when the Court adjourned. Fuller will finish his argument in an hour's speech in the morning. W. C. Goudy will follow. The case is exciting much interest among the legal fraternity, who crowded the court room during the day.

It is said there is now a proposition under consideration in the Cabinet that the United States Government shall renew its offer of mediation between the allies and Paraguay, and that if the offer is not accepted the United States Government shall withdraw its representatives from the capitals of Brazil, and the other allied powers, and that it shall dispatch to the scene a naval force sufficient to encourage and warrant any proposition which may be made by Paraguay, on which they be questioned by one or more of the other Republics.

An Omaha dispatch of Friday says:—The temporary railroad bridge across the Missouri River was completed this afternoon. Several freight trains crossed to-night. Supplies for the North and Southwestern Roads will be crossed over to-morrow. Thermometer at zero to-night.

Bills have been introduced in the Kentucky Legislature, declaring males of nineteen and females of seventeen of legal age.

A young man named John Smith was almost instantly killed on the road near Carbondale, Ill., by the discharge of a revolver from which he was attempting to draw a cartridge.

Much indignation is manifested in Chicago at the commutation of the sentence of Daniel Walsh, the wife murderer, by the Governor. An effort is making to get up an indignation meeting. The petition for commutation was signed by the Mayor and thirty or forty Aldermen of the city.

The Governor's message was sent to the Massachusetts Legislature on Saturday. The State debt is $30,823,380, an increase of over $2,000,000 during the year. The Governor counts the expediency of lending State aid to projects that are pressed on the Legislature. The expenses of the State for the year will be $5,500,000, receipts not from taxes $3,000,000. In regard to the sale of liquor the Governor says the people of the State will not submit patiently to the restoration of the open bar.

The surviving veterans of the War of 1812, residing in Missouri, met in St. Louis on Saturday. Quite a number were present, and many others sent letters regretting their inability to attend. General Raney, of St. Louis, presided. The object of the meeting was to draft a memorial to Congress, asking that all surviving soldiers of the war of 1812 be placed on the pension list, which was done, after which the meeting adjourned. The age of those present ranged from seventy-two to ninety-one.

The Secretary of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association reports the receipts of the fair last October to have been $66,321.

It is reported from Jefferson City, Mo., that an effort will be made in the Legislature to investigate the alleged connection of the State Auditor, Treasurer and Fund Commissioners with New York sharpers, which was exposed by the New York *Herald-Post* last June.

A proposition is before the Missouri lower house providing that where counties and towns have or shall hereafter create debts to aid in building railroads, by the influence or which the taxable wealth of such counties or towns shall be augmented, the taxes derived from the increased valuation of property shall be limits liable and applied to the payment of the interest and principal of railroad debts. The bonds by which such debts are evidenced shall be registered in the Auditor's office, whose duty it shall be annually to estimate the rate per cent necessary to pay the interest, and certify the same to the county clerk, who shall place such percentage upon the tax books, the same as he does the State tax. The collector is required to pay the tax collected for interest on bonds into the State treasury, and the Treasurer is charged with the duty of paying the interest of the bonds.

The United States steamship Yantic, is being fitted out in the most complete manner, with sounding apparatus and the necessary material for running a line of soundings connecting a submarine telegraph cable, which is to connect the West India Islands with South America, the cable which, in the course of time will have a branch to Aspinwall, and thence to Panama and down the coast of South America.

The Supreme Court of Alabama has decided that there has been no property in slaves since 1863; that every judgment given by any Circuit Court of Alabama from 1861 to 1865 is null and void, and that all officers of courts and the Legislature were mere usurpers during that period.

A New Orleans dispatch says: About two hundred and fifty Chinese arrived here Saturday morning by way of St. Louis. They leave to-day by railroad for Texas.

It is announced that Tom Allen accepts Jem Mace's challenge to fight him in Canada or Louisiana, and is waiting the articles of agreement promised by Mace. Allen is at present in St. Louis.

A Charleston, S. C., telegram of the 8th says: Last night a colored man, for whom a ticket had been purchased by a white man, applied for admission to the dress-circle of the Academy of Music, and was refused admittance by John T. Ford, of Baltimore, the manager and lessee. Another colored man applied for a ticket for a reserved seat, and was also refused admittance. The matter was referred to, upon affidavits of the two colored men, and Mr. Ford was arrested on a warrant issued on a charge of violating the State law carrying out the provisions of the civil rights bill. He gave bail to appear at the next Sessions of the court of General Session.

Edward Clark, of Covington, killed his three year old son yesterday morning by pointing at him a gun which he supposed empty, and pulling the trigger. The gun proved to be loaded, and the charge of shot went through the boy's head.

Messrs. Given and Douglas, Assistant Commissioners of Internal Revenue met the Western Distiller's Association at Cincinnati on Saturday to confer on the time of fermentation, penalty of fifty dollars fine for each offense, and the other branch of council will probably adopt it at the next meeting.

The Appropriations.

The House Appropriation Committee have passed upon about a quarter of the estimates submitted from the Departments. Very considerable reductions have been made in most of the figures. The pension appropriation will be increased over last year, as there was an unexpended balance from the previous year, which was applied to reduce the regular appropriations. The pension list has also been increased. The military academy bill has been reduced. The Indian bill will not run down wherever close inspection shows that it is possible, and a great saving is expected in this branch of the service.

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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

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Financial Measures before Congress

Government's Right to Maintain National Cemeteries—Mixture of Races in Public Schools—The Administration View of Cuban Affairs—Condition of the St. Thomas Treaty—Secretary Boutwell's Loan Bill—The Proposed World's Fair—Rearrangement of Judicial Circuits—The State of the Appropriation Bills.—The Patent Office Showing.

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CUBA.

Proclamation from Captain General De Rodas—"Everything Lovely" with the Spaniards—Arrival of Gunboats—Effects of the Bogus Junta Proclamation.

HAVANA, January 6.—One of the gunboats from New York *via* Charleston arrived here last night.

Captain General De Rodas has issued a proclamation generally congratulatory of the behavior of citizens and the army. He says the sickly season has passed without diminishing the strength of the army. The insurgents took the offensive twice and were twice repulsed. The insurrection, he says, is now confined to the mountains. The troops already there were sufficient to crush the insurrection, and the reason that so many troops were coming from Spain was that their Spanish countrymen desire to share the glory of the Cubanlards in Cuba. He adds that the Cubans are not insurgents in war against Spain or Spanism. The civil tribunals were performing duties as usual, while owing to the surrenders in the Cinco Villas the military courts were without work.

The proclamation of the Cuban Junta recently printed here, is more generally considered as a hoax. It is thought to have been issued recently by the New York *Cronista* or Havana *Voz de Cuba*. There are many here, however, who are regularly impressed with the belief that the *Voz de Cuba*, who believe the proclamation genuine. No communication or denial of the truth of the document has yet been received from Aldama or Quesada, although it has been telegraphed to various points in the interior, where it has unquestionably exerted a powerful influence.

Fifteen more of the Spanish gunboats arrived from New York to-day, accompanied by the war steamer Pizarro.

The steamship Matanzas has imposed an export duty as follows: Sugar $1 04 per box, and 62½ per bag; molasses 25c per hhd. Tobacco, and 20c for cleared.

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The capture of Port au Prince by the Haytien insurgents is fully confirmed. The crew of the English war steamer Defence aided in extinguishing the conflagration. The whereabouts and fate of Salnave are unknown.

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JUDGE SWAYNE'S SUCCESSION CERTAIN.

There is no doubt that Hon. Wm. Strong, of Pennsylvania, will, according to the present intention of the President, be nominated to the Senate as the successor of Associate Judge Grier, for which place the late Mr. Stanton was confirmed. The nomination may not be transmitted to the Senate for several weeks, as Mr. Grier will not retire from his position until the 1st of February next. Judge Swayne's nomination, there is no authority for stating that it will be withdrawn by the President. The Senate itself is left to dispose of it.

CUBA.

The administration has taken no recent action on the affairs of Cuba. Such official though meagre accounts as have been received show that both the Spaniards and Cubans exaggerate their respective forces and positions, while the truth is represented to be that a regiment of Spanish troops is sufficient for any town or locality, subject only to annoyances occasioned by small bodies of insurgents.

Through the efforts of Representative Rose, of Arkansas, arrangements have been consummated with the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad Company, whereby the work of making a levee down the west bank of the Missouri, from the highlands of Missouri to the mouth of the Arkansas river, in Arkansas, will be immediately commenced and vigorously pushed to completion. The plan is to build a railroad, the bed of which shall be a levee, thus combining and securing a sub-stantial levee by individual enterprise, and such State aid as may be granted, without requiring additional assistance from the National Government.

NEW MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

The Postmaster General has received a letter from the President of the International Steamship Company, dated January 6th, stating that in consequence of the failure of Congress to make ships had been agreed upon. The dimensions of their ships are to be as follows: Length between perpendiculars, 350 feet; breadth, 45 feet; depth, 35 feet; speed to be twenty-five miles per hour in smooth water, and to the ocean in the average time of eight days.

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HARRISBURG.

THE STATE TREASURERSHIP.

Probable Bolt from the Republican Caucus Nomination—Notaries Appointed—The Commercial.

A Harrisburg dispatch to the morning newspapers of Philadelphia, dated January 7, says: Contrary to expectation, the nomination of Mr. Mackey for State Treasurer by fifty Republican members does not appear to have ended the contest, and a "bolt" from the caucus nomination is talked of among the friends of Mr. Irwin. There are seventy-eight Republicans, of whom fifty voted for Mr. Mackey, the remainder either did not attend, or did not vote for him. The election takes place on the 18th inst., and it is possible that the contest will be renewed next week.

The proceedings in the State Senate this morning are believed to have a bearing upon the subject. Senator Lowry, who introduced a resolution to inquire whether any illegal use has been made of the moneys in the Treasury, is bitterly opposed to the re-election of Mackey.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY JANUARY 10, 1870.

THERE is reason to suppose that the purchase of Cuba from Spain by the United States may not be far off. Both factions at Madrid are said to be secretly in favor of the sale, and the acquisition of the island in this way would be a popular measure in this country. Even now negotiations may be going on preliminary to the purchase. Free Cuba, free coffee, free sugar, wouldn't be a bad idea.

THE *Herald* correspondent at Washington professes to have news that the Cuban revolution is virtually at an end. On the contrary, the *Sun* professes to have news from Havana of the patriotic and final ending. Surely it would grieve the friends of freedom in the United States to know that the first report was well based, and gladden their hearts to be assured that the *Sun's* dispatches are trustworthy.

THE Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says: "The Governor of the Commonwealth has now added his voice to the general mistrust of legislative irregularity, thus giving to the whole subject a greater interest than ever it possessed. I do not hesitate to utter my firm faith that the present Legislature will be a great improvement over any that have preceded it." Still the Treasury Ring openly boast that three weeks will suffice to bring the Legislature under their thumb. The Republicans of the State will wait and see to what extent the Ring will make the boast good.

SENATOR RUTAN wants to investigate the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. What are the specific charges we do not know, but if anything is wrong let there be an investigation by all means. People will have their own notions concerning Senator RUTAN'S zeal, and the source whence it proceeds. If he is so anxious to investigate men and things, it is suggested that he had better investigate the direct and damaging charge by Gov. GEARY concerning the misuse of the public funds by the State Treasurer. Here is a field into which there is a broad invitation; and any Senator overlooking it for something less tangible and not relating to the public service will run the risk of exposing himself to the suspicion of having some other than the lofty purpose which should influence public servants.

CHARLES DICKENS explains himself, in another speech delivered at Birmingham, on Thursday evening last. This is right. His epigrammatic utterance that his faith in the people governed was illimitable, but quite the reverse as to the people governing, was a puzzle that the people of England and America cudgeled their brains over for a long while without arriving at a common conclusion. Some declared it indicated toryism and others the most rampant radicalism. Fortunately Mr. DICKENS has put an end to all doubts, by another speech at the same place, in which he explicitly declares that he "puts infinite trust in the masses; "none whatever in the the so-called ruling "class." This declaration has a significance in England which does not attach to it in the United States.

THE prospect of holding his office on a comfortable salary, and no perquisites arising from an unexpended balance, or other source, appears to have soured the sweet temper of the Treasurer and the ring of which he is head center. We know of no one whom we would more cheerfully see earning an honest living, than that gentleman. A more satisfactory state of things it would be difficult to imagine. To have been the means of producing such a consummation is to us the highest degree gratifying. Unfortunately for him we do not find it consistent to accept his offer to compromise by permitting the State to have "*some* benefit from the unexpended balance." We cannot yield an inch, and must insist that the State shall have *all* the benefit that can be derived therefrom. The appeal, piteous though it be, cannot be listened to for an instant!

THE piece of sharp experience through which our Government has just passed, with reference to ocean postal service, is at once humiliating and instructive—humiliating because we were made to feel keenly how absolutely dependent we are on British steamers; instructive because it has taught us that so long as Congress refuses to grant subsidy to American lines, this condition of dependence will continue. It was the Cunard line which "struck" and lost our mails, thanks to the energy of Postmaster General CRESWELL. But it is not much satisfaction after all, since the mails were transferred to another British line, perhaps at a rate higher than we have been paying. The experience cannot fail to stimulate a feeling in and out of Congress in favor of subsidizing an American line, which can be done by an annual grant of a quarter of a million of dollars. This would be required for a few years. We ought to be not less liberal than the English Government, which extends a heavy subsidy to the Cunarders.

DOES any one believe that Mr. MACKEY has received but $1,700, which is the salary fixed by law as the pay of State Treasurer? Other emoluments are expressly forbidden by law, and yet Governor GEARY does not hesitate to say that fortunes are acquired by the "unlawful use of State funds and "subsidies from sources that dare not be "revealed to the public, because they are "positively prohibited by law, under penalties of no ordinary magnitude." Such is the universal belief, and the proof that it is well founded is on the face of things. Remarking on the subject, the Philadelphia *Telegraph* well says:

> Even the officials at Harrisburg should begin to have a faint glimmering of the fact that the law is recognized elsewhere, that the enrichment of Treasurers, their favorites, and their sureties, by means not the chief end for which taxes are collected. And if these officials have any doubt upon which is the language of the Governor, are "positively prohibited by law under penalties of no ordinary magnitude" or in plainer English, which subjects them to imprisonment in the Penitentiary, we hope the day is not far distant when the people will insist that he be punished at their own Capitol as he have no champion honest, bold and faithful enough to prosecute their corrupt treasurers, and to place a whip in every honest hand to lash the rascals into the lands.

It is clearly the duty of the Attorney General to institute proceedings to establish the truth of GOV. GEARY'S charge of corruption.

THINGS seem not to be going right with the ring, and "the organ" is in a terrible state of mind. The prospect of losing the "unexpended balance" in future seems to have filled them with consternation. The substantial victory of the reformers in the demonstrated strength of popular sentiment opens to their vision a gloomy prospect, and the grim attempts at restraining their wrath are in the highest degree amusing. On the contrary, we are serene in view of the unfolding future. It is something to live for—to see the CAMERONS and whole tribe of pinchers and roosters scrambling to the front rank of reformers, while MACKEY proposes to divide the unexpended balance with the State. With us, "principles, not men," is the motto. The difference between us and the corruptionists is, that we triumph and they go down, in the fact that in the first days of the session half a dozen bills were introduced looking to the very reforms for which we have earnestly labored. In the march of public sentiment we experience a degree of satisfaction measured only by the wrath of the profligate rings whose days are numbered.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer* applauds the outspoken sentiment of Governor GEARY in regard to the scramble for the State Treasurership, and advocates the removal of the cause by employing the unexpended balance for the benefit of the State. Says that paper:

> Undoubtedly there must be some secret reason for the bid opposition of the Legislature to adopt a policy in regard to the surplus funds of the Treasury which is consonant with true financial management and good sense. For two years the General Assembly has deliberately disregarded the recommendations of the Governor in this particular, and during the same two years the members have been excited by the intrigues, encouragements and promises of rival aspirants. Until yesterday, Harrisburg has been convulsed by the desperate efforts of two candidates to the Treasurership; one who held it once, and who considers he has been most shamefully treated by the failure of his re-election in 1868. Can we hope, when we witness the willingness with which the members of the Legislature take sides in favor of the rival candidates, that they will pass laws which will decree that there shall be no important balances remaining in the State Treasury? Will they be willing that the Fiscal Year shall close when necessary expenses shall be appropriated beyond the use of the Federal Government, toward the reduction of the debt of the Commonwealth? We fear not. And although Governor GEARY speaks the words of truth and soberness, his admonitions are likely to be disregarded and no economy which he advises will be spurned.

Our contemporary, we think, places too low an estimate on public opinion and its power to control the action of the Legislature. While it is true that up to this time the calls of duty have been denied and the recipients of the unexpended balance have triumphed, public sentiment never before any resemblance to what it is at present. The tide is irresistible, and, although the Treasury Ring boast that the Legislature can be whipped into submission, we shall not believe it till we see all attempts at reform fail. Nevertheless the people should be awake and prepared to stand by Governor GEARY and the reformers at Harrisburg. The Republican press of the State should speak out and strengthen the representatives at the capitol. We are on the point of a great victory, and there should be no relaxation of effort on the part of reformers.

THE PARDONING POWER.

Some time ago a rather loud and general clamor throughout the State was raised against Governor GEARY on account of his alleged abuse of the pardoning-power. In Pittsburgh and its vicinity there seemed to be some reason for the complaint, as every person in this region could point to certain distinguished characters whose performances had given them the clearest possible title to a residence in the penitentiary, who had been convicted upon the most conclusive evidence and to the satisfaction and with the approval of the entire community, as it seemed, and who, through the action of the Governor, were again at large. Naturally some indignation was excited among the people by so weak or injudicious an exercise of the prerogative of mercy. Influened by the general condemnation to which we have referred, the Governor has wisely appended to his message "a report of pardons granted during the year 1869," with a statement attached to each case of the names of the persons who had asked for executive interference and of the reasons assigned for the petition. We believe that this paper will be commonly regarded as completely justifying the Governor in the use which he has made of his high prerogative. No man, however stern or uncompromising in his notions of justice, could have disregarded the representations made in favor of the parties whom he was asked to pardon.

A man in the Executive chair capable of disregarding such testimonials in favor of a prisoner as were sent up from Allegheny county, supported by such names, would be positively dangerous. Quite likely as midnight he said about the petitions from other sections. Indeed, from the terms in which the Governor refers to the subject in his message, we infer that he has been a good deal mystified by this pardon business. He says "if a tithe of the representations set forth were believed, *we would be led to suppose that our courts were daily guilty of the grossest blunders.*" We learn that of the fifteen hundred and fifty-two applications for pardons, eleven hundred and eighty have been rejected, sixty-two have been granted, and three hundred and eighty are still under consideration. It seems that it has grown into a custom to regard an application for Executive clemency as an indispensable part of the machinery of criminal justice. We may add that there are people who make it their business to get up petitions of this kind, procure signatures to them and contrive to have them presented to the Governor under the most favorable auspices. Through the indifference of some, the mercenary character of others, the imbecile kindness of others, the fear of giving offense on the part of others, and the desire of influence on the part of others, it is not a difficult matter to get many names attached to such papers. The inevitable result of these operations is to undermine the very foundations of our penal administration. *It is not the severity, but the certainty of punishment that deters from crime.* By increasing the chances of impunity this pardon-brokerage is fast bringing in a condition of things which nothing but Vigilance Committees will be able to remedy.

THE Treasury Ring threaten tremendous things if the Legislature dare to take from them the unexpended balance, or carry out any part of the reforms for which demanded by the people. So the contest is still between the Ring and the Representatives of the people. The march of public sentiment has been steadily, slowly, yet surely, to the point of complete mastery over the corruptionists. This they perceive, and their desperation is unbounded. But the reformers, backed by the people, will give not an inch. With them there is no step backward. Instead of compromising about the unexpended balance on the terms proposed by Mr. Treasurer MACKEY in his report, by giving the State "some" of the benefits of the surplus funds, they will just give that gentleman a suitable salary wherewith he can contemplate the luxury of earning an honest living. The Treasury Ring can doubtless afford to bid high to stop measures of reform, especially the one which will take away their corruption fund. But public sentiment has reached a point when no amount of money will compensate Republican representatives for betraying it. No wonder the Ring abuse the COMMERCIAL, for this is our triumph and their defeat. With the people, the Governor and Legislature on our side, better still, with the corruptionists themselves compelled to get down on their knees, beg and promise at our feet, we can well afford to be abused. It is a state of things to be sincerely thankful for. An eel was never more jolly while being skinned than are the Treasury Ring over the situation!

THE Finance Committee of the State Senate has been charged with an important investigation, and one that should be prosecuted with such diligence that a report will be made in time for its thorough consideration before the bills come up in the Legislature looking to reform in the State Treasury. It would be fortunate could a report be received from the Committee prior to the election on Wednesday next, but this, we judge, is hardly practicable. The text of Senator LOWRY'S resolution is in these words.

> That so much of the Governor's message as refers to the State Treasurer be referred to the Committee on Finance, and that the said committee is hereby instructed to inquire as to the manner and time at which moneys are paid into the State treasury, and upon what authority the same are drawn out; and kept; whether any illegal use has been made of said moneys, or of the bonds held by the Commonwealth, and that the said committee be empowered to send for persons and papers and to place the State Treasurer or other State officers under oath.

Senator HOWARD, after this resolution passed, substituted another instructing the Committee to inquire into the practice of the State Treasurer for the last three years, thus making it cover the last year of Mr. KEMBLE'S term, and the terms of General IRWIN and Mr. MACKEY. This is right; let us have all the facts that can be got out. If they can be elicited, it will strengthen the reform sentiment in the Legislature, and confirm the people in their determination. The Finance Committee of the Senate is an able one, consisting of Messrs. BILLINGFELT, WHITE and BROOKE, Republicans, and WALLACE and MCINTYRE, Democrats. A majority, if not all of the members of this Committee, will strive to arrive at the truth of the investigation committed to their charge.

THE anxiety of the organs of the ring to forecast the official course of Mr. Speaker SCRANG, by ridiculing the idea that he will turn his back upon their plundering schemes, can hardly be esteemed a compliment to that gentleman's integrity. They interpret his inaugural as nothing but bosh. The people, hopeful of a better state of things at Harrisburg, have accepted it as the rule of his legislative action. Time will show which is right. On one point we have sure—the constant growth of general confidence in Mr. SCRANG, and that is as to reform in the disposition of the unexpended balance. He assumes the position of the COMMERCIAL; and has stated, in no uncertain words, that it must be used in the interest of the State and not in that of individuals. He favors paying the State Treasurer a fixed salary, and barring his use of the State funds in private and dangerous speculations. As such a policy is one that will destroy the power of the Treasury ring, we do not wonder that its acceptance by the Speaker troubles them. Of course we cannot guarantee his fidelity to the proposed reform; but we believe in it despite the anxiety of the organs of the corruptionists to make it appear otherwise.

AN exchange commenting upon the delay in arresting two notorious ruffians, concludes in the following language: "There is now no likelihood of the offenders being brought to justice and punished for the crime, when the excitement ceases they will return and not be harmed. The least trifle of imagination would be sufficient to adapt this view to many localities. A ruffian or black leg who is not a ward politician now-a-days is the biggest sort of a fool.

A PHILADELPHIA paper, commenting on the fact that the *Sunday Mercury*, of that city, has just passed its twentieth birthday, says: "A newspaper reaching the age of twenty years is a good deal like a citizen who survives an incursion of Asiatic cholera. The names of the newspapers born, baptised and buried in Philadelphia within twenty years, would fill an entire page of an ordinary journal."

TELEGRAPHING.

A Labor Saving System One of the Results of the Strike of the Operatives.

A result of the telegraph strike is likely to be renewed impulsion given to the invention of labor saving instruments, enabling telegraph companies to dispense with a good many brigades in their present army of operators. Such an instrument has been invented by Mr. Little, and will be put in operation over the wires of the National Telegraph Company when these wires get themselves built. We have heretofore referred to Mr. Little's invention in the COMMERCIAL, but at the present time the philosophy of it is worth stating briefly. As the reader may understands, intelligence is now sent over telegraph wires by a continuous electric current broken at longer or shorter intervals, the breaks, too, varying in length. These breaks and these intervals between the breaks made at the transmitting end, or heard or recorded at the receiving end, constitute a sign language, easily translated from dots and dashes into letters and words. The present limits upon the speed of transmitting this sign language are two. The human hand cannot make more of the needful muscular motions in the given time than those required of an operator in sending say one thousand words. At the receiving end the capacity of the ear to discriminate sounds from silence, cured for practical purposes from each other, may pass the muscular limit of the hand, but certainly it has a limit of its own. Little's invention undertakes the extension of both limits. He breaks the current ten times faster than fingels can push and withdraw. He records these breaks, in all their variety of interval and of length, faster than the ear can hear. It then sends a continuous hum at either end. The breaks are made by passing properly perforated paper, itself non-conducting, through the course of the current. They are recorded on properly sensitivized paper in which the chemicals are decomposed by the electric current and leave a stain corresponding to every perforation in the paper ribbon at the transmitting station, and, of course, are as easily read. An essential part of the invention is the perforating machine, which, since it can work not much faster than a Morse operator, must be rendered double and each manned by a separate operator to keep even one wire busy. The saving is expected to be in the cost of the less skilled labor required for the perforators and the four wires used to carry a given amount of business.

Fasting Folks.

The case of the "Welsh fasting girl" furnished a text for a short essay on "Fasting Folks" generally. In the sixteenth century, a girl in Holland existed seven years without eating. According to the veracious chronicle "there could neither meat nor drink go down her throte." Unfortunately the chronicler does not give the dimensions of this Dutch "may-Bee." In the reign of Edward III., the Town Chronicler relates that one Lady Wallway, who was condemned to death for the murder of her husband, remained fo forty days without food or drink, in consequence of which it is supposed she was starved to death. Later that of the fifteen hundred and fifty-two applications for pardons, eleven hundred and eighty have been rejected, sixty-two have been granted, and three hundred and eighty are still under consideration. It seems that it has grown into a custom to regard an application for Executive clemency as an indispensable part of the machinery of criminal justice. We may add that there are people who make it their business to get up petitions of this kind, procure signatures to them and contrive to have them presented to the Governor under the most favorable auspices. Through the indifference of some, the mercenary character of others, the imbecile kindness of others, the fear of giving offense on the part of others, and the desire of influence on the part of others, it is not a difficult matter to get many names attached to such papers. The inevitable result of these operations is to undermine the very foundations of our penal administration. *It is not the severity, but the certainty of punishment that deters from crime.* By increasing the chances of impunity this pardon-brokerage is fast bringing in a condition of things which nothing but Vigilance Committees will be able to remedy.

Treasurer Mackey—I think the State should derive "some" benefit from the unexpended balance.

The People—We intend to derive all the benefits, and give you a fair salary and nothing more. How do you like it?

Treasurer Mackey—Damn the COMMERCIAL.

"The Organ"—Damn the COMMERCIAL.

The Rings generally—Damn the COMMERCIAL.

The People—Give us the COMMERCIAL. All hail the COMMERCIAL.

THE abolition of the franking privilege, and the establishment of a postage stamp system, is proposed to be reached in a very brief and summary manner, by Senator Stewart, of Nevada, in a bill which he will introduce in the Senate to-day. The bill reads as follows:

> *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the franking privilege is hereby abolished and the Postmaster General is authorized, after the 30th day of June, 1870, to contract with the lowest responsible bidders for the conveyance of the mails on the post routes and other routes of the United States, and to establish a postal branch as shall be necessary to carry out this act; the Department, and he shall regulate the charges upon the carrying of the letter mail of the United States as nearly as possible, equal the current expenses for operating the same, but the charges for transportation shall, in no case, exceed the charge upon the department of the franking privilege for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

Religious Persecution in Mexico.

A letter from the city of Mexico, dated December 9th, says there is serious crisis in the affairs of the Republic, and there is no doubt there would be a very serious revolution if the leaders of the opposition to Juarez would unite. The opposition chiefs, however, lack money and influence to form a party. Lerdo, Iglesias, and Juarez and his cabinet are working with great energy to put down all opponents. Congress will have to raise large funds for a special police, but will insist upon a reduction of expenses, and even upon the total extinction of the custom duties on imported goods, and probably on a general amnesty to political offenders. The persecution carried on by the Evangelical Christians in Puebla and other places, has excited the animosity of the Catholic church party, and their past and present disorders are engendered by them. A letter from Mexico states that a small congregation of Christians, who worshipped in a room in Puebla, were mobbed by a crowd of women Catholics, and their Bibles, tracts, and other effects taken into the street, torn in pieces and burned. The few Christians present were also and stoned and beaten, and two are not expected to live. The police and military were called out and partially dispersed the mob, killing one of the latter. All foreigners were at first attacked, and several persons not implicated in the Christian enterprise were badly maltreated.

Independence of the Press.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The country press have rich veins of original matter all around them, and they would do well to take the screenings of the city papers, and rehash, in a small way, what their most intelligent and influential readers have already read in the Chicago papers in full. They ought to be leaders and directors of public opinion, instead of following after local cliques and parties, and pandering to the prejudices of their village oracles. Especially in a time like the present, when old issues are passing away, and ill things are coming on, ought a live country journal to have opinions of its own. Within two years, at the most, the great political battle in Illinois which shall not meanwhile have degenerated into a mere personal fight, like so many terrapin, lying flat on their backs, will be fought, some man or some faction to turn them over.

DAVID CHADWICK, member of the British Parliament, addressed the New York Chamber of Commerce, on Tuesday. His gentleman is largely engaged in silk culture, and he dressed the members on the subject. He stated that the value of raw silk manufactured exceeds two hundred millions annually; the United States purchased in 1869 twenty-seven millions worth of the fifty millions of Japan, and the value of silks now manufactured at Paterson and elsewhere is about eight to ten millions annually. He is interested in the silk worm and the internecine war in China and Japan, the price of silk must double in a few years, he said. He referred to the labors of the Silk Supply Association, and stated what they proposed to do. They were now taking measures for the introduction from Japan of a new class of silk of inferior quality, and which resembles japaca, but is superior to it. He spoke of the possibility of trasporting silk in the cocoon state, from any part of the world, without damaging a fibre of it.

THE Empress has returned from her journey to the East, bringing with her much weariness, less popularity, and a white camel, which has quite a history. The Pacha of Egypt presented the Empress for her journeys in the deserts, and he wanted her to use it always for that purpose, as an imperial mount. But the camel has a motion which causes sea-sickness, and the Empress used it only with reluctance. One day, in some city, as the camel knelt for her, she pretended not to see her camel, and, without ceremony jumped upon the back of one of the ass-es there for her suite, and she started off on a gallop, and laughing as if she were a girl of 18 at Montmorency. Her Ladies of Honor, who could not do better than imitate her, did the same, and the imperial train of carriages soon train moved on on its prosaic steeds. The Pacha, when he met the Empress, received with his suggest guest, got there just as she left, and saw the camel and then the donkeys and came alone. He made inquiries, and was told what had happened. What was he to do? Stay on as camel or ride on a horse, or on an ass? Oriental courtesy forbade, so, he, too, got on the inferior animal, despite all decorum, and started after the Empress. His officers were polite enough to do the same, and there was Egyptian and Mohammedan pride running on the high road through the amazed believers. Egypt can be General Tate, the Bull, said the Mohammedans, these French men and women are all alike; they believe that no one is not even in their own dignity, and at any moment they are apt to give way to their capricious gayety.

THE little sparrows, which for centuries were so much abused and persecuted in Germany, but whose merits have been recognized in this country, have been made the object of a theoretical examination and of scientific controversy. Professor Giebel, of the University of Halle, writes to the *New Prussian Gazette* that, from the examination of the stomachs of sparrows, he has found that the charge against this bird is very useful. Of fifty-three young sparrows which he killed between the 15th of June and the April 18th to June 20th, forty-six had exclusively fed on insects, and seven only on grain; of forty-six old sparrows killed in the same period, only three were "vegetarians. Superintendent Overdieck, of Hanover, to the contrary, asserts that the sparrows in Hanover nearly cause a loss of 75,000 bushels of grain. But he draws this conclusion from the examination of the stomach of only one sparrow. Professor Heinke thinks it unjust to kill the twenty millions of sparrows responsible for the contents of the stomach of one of them. The opinion of the Professor is, at any rate, supported by the experience of American bird dealers, who say that it is difficult to import sparrows, because they cannot be supplied with insects. In New York and all large cities the sparrows are certainly in their place, because they find no chance to damage grain fields. America has many birds as valuable destroyers of insects as the sparrows, but the unlimited gunning privilege has almost exterminated them for many miles around populous cities.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The new Russo-Chinese telegraph, designed to connect St. Petersburg and Hong Kong, is already a half accomplished fact. The oceanic part of the line, stretching from Bombay to Hong Kong, a distance of 4,000 miles, is on the Great Eastern ready to be paid out, and the probable triumph of this enterprise shows us that the time draws near for us to look after a connection with this cable across the North Pacific.

The Syracuse, N. Y., barbecue on New Year's day passed off with great *eclat*. Clinton square was packed with spectators, estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000. Several ex-Mayors, and other prominent citizens, wearing white aprons, waited on the crowds of applicants for food. Five oxen (two of them roasted) and five thousand loaves of bread were distributed among the needy in the crowd.

From the message of Governor Hoffman, of New York, we learn that the State debt amounts to $24,848,855. About 1,000,00 children attended the public schools of the State last year, at a total cost of $9,834,328, leaving a balance of nearly $1,500,000 in the common school fund. One hundred and twenty-eight savings banks are doing business, with an aggregate of assets exceeding $180,000,000. The National Guard numbers 25,000 officers and men.

Judge Kelley has prepared a very caustic analytical reply to Commissioner Wells' report. He will open on it as soon as an opportunity offers in the House, and show the many misstatements with which it abounds, and the cunningly arranged perversion of facts with which he has crowded it in the interests of British manufacturers.

The following are the custom receipts for the week ending December 31:

From Boston	$ 196,393
From New York	1,241,000
From Philadelphia	75,000
From Baltimore	101,142
From San Francisco	84,972
Total	$1,782,152

It will be seen that Philadelphia lays below. Will not our metropolis make up, or prepare to go permanently to the foot of the list?

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Post* writes as follows: "Things are in a bad state here for want of telegraphic facilities. In vain newspaper men tear their hair and leg to get off their reports. The Western Union office here is as good as closed, having only two or three "plugs," besides the manager, to work the wires. The Franklin line is crowded beyond its facilities, and the Government is suffering serious inconvenience by not being able to reach many of its officers by telegraph. The Internal Revenue Department, particularly, suffers, and it is understood that Commissioner Delano to-day had a long interview with the President on the subject of urging on Congress when it meets on Monday to some action towards taking immediate charge of the telegraph lines of the country.

The danger to life and property of the adulterated milk now so generally used is shown by the fact that out of the number of twenty-nine fires, more than one-tenth of the number in New York and Brooklyn last year were caused by kerosene. By these fires five persons were burned to death, and fifty-five, more or less seriously injured. The damage to property from this cause is estimated at $2,720 in New York, and $9,470 in Brooklyn, while the entire loss by fire from all causes was $35,416,402. Total insurance, $9,921,672.

Last year the total receipts of the New York Stock Exchange Assessment amounted to $170,000, and the expenses were about $280,000. This leaves $110,000 to be divided among about twenty proprietors. Capital invested about $50,000.

The Rector of the American College in Rome entertained almost all the English speaking bishops in the Holy City at dinner a few days ago. The American Episcopal delegation was represented in force. Many distinguished American and foreign visitors were also present, specially informed—including Charles O'Connor, of New York; the grandson of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton; Healy, the artist, and Mr. Bayley, of New York. Cardinal Barnabo, Prefect of the College of Propaganda, with the Marquis of Bute—the millionaire of Scotland—attended. The Archbishops Spaulding and Purcell were of the party also.

Several hundred Jewish families will in the spring be sent to America by the Central Committee of the Alliances Israelite at Koulsberg. The sub-committee on the Russo-Prussian frontier will soon be in working order too.

The London *News* observes: A telegram from America announcing the purport of Lord Clarendon's dispatch to Mr. Thornton on the Alabama question has been received here, and the serious discussion of the question. Lord Clarendon's dispatch must be actually before the public in full, and we must see exactly how he has put our view of the case, and whether it is possible to express an opinion upon it.

Struck by something familiar in the financial portion of Gov. Hoffman's message, printed in the New York papers, a gentleman in Washington to-day discovered that it was very similar to Senator Morton's specie payment speech, delivered in the Senate in December, 1868. Closer examination proved that Gov. Hoffman has pirated this portion of his message almost bodily from the *Congressional Globe*. The Senator is a good deal amused at seeing his financial doctrines adopted in so high a Democratic quarter.

A letter received by young Lopez from his father in Paraguay, warns him against meddling any more in the affairs of Lopez, as he finds that he is maintaining himself successfully and will die on his native soil.

The new Brooklyn Market is built of Philadelphia brick with Nova Scotia stone trimmings. It has a frontage of 140 feet and the entire fifty-five feet on Adams street and contains eighty-eight stalls, which are handsomely finished. There is a comfortable restaurant attached to the building. The upper stories are to be fitted up as a ball room.

The Philadelphia *Press* says it is pleasant to note that, contrary to expectation, the Italian opera season at the Academy of Music is there evidence of proving a success. It would probably be pleasanter to the daring manager were success already assured.

The Chicago *Republican* says: We are informed that the President has virtually decided upon appointing to the District Judgeship of Northern Illinois, in place of Judge Drummond, Hon. Henry W. Blodget, of this city, whose judicial attainments have given him official position, but will insist upon a reduction of expenses, and even upon the total extinction of the custom duties on imported goods, and probably on a general amnesty to political offenders. The persecution carried on by the Evangelical Christians in Puebla and other places, has excited the animosity of the Catholic church party, and their past and present disorders are engendered by them. A letter from Mexico states that a small congregation of Christians, who worshipped in a room in Puebla, were mobbed by a crowd of women Catholics, and their Bibles, tracts, and other effects taken into the street, torn in pieces and burned. The few Christians present were also and stoned and beaten, and two are not expected to live. The police and military were called out and partially dispersed the mob, killing one of the latter. All foreigners were at first attacked, and several persons not implicated in the Christian enterprise were badly maltreated.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Pittsburgh and Erie Canal—The Monongahela Valley Railroad—Facts for Iron Manufacturers—Advantages of the Valley Road.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In common with those who take an interest in the prosperity and general development of this goodly city of ours, I have been reading the communications on the subject of our internal improvements, which have appeared lately in your paper. At present there seems to be two great proposed improvements before the public mind, viz.: The ship, or enlarged canal, between our city and the great lakes at Erie, an improvement that no sane man would for a moment discourage; because, in my opinion, no man can estimate the benefits that would accrue—first to our city, next to Erie, and third to the whole line of route through which it passes. But the time to develope this canal, or to fully understand how very valuable this edinal improvement can be made, there are some things that must be understood. First, the iron ores of Lake Superior, or at least the mass of them which will pass through this canal, are of such a character that you must have an entirely different character of iron to mix with them, either for the blast furnace or in the puddling furnace, to make what is generally known as neutral iron, this being the kind of iron which must be produced from the ores of the Lake Superior ores, also Iron Mountain ores, (both similar in their nature,) are used in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, and a neutralizer for such iron is absolutely necessary, which at present and for years past it has been difficult to obtain. These facts are patent to every iron man in this section of country, and iron men have been looking around for years to find a sufficient supply of iron for neutralizing purposes. I am pleased to be able to state that the proposed railroad along the valley of the Monongahela, when carried to its intended connection with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad at or near the crossing of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad over the Greenbrier river, in Greenbriar county, West Va., and still further southwest to a connection with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, the immense mountains of brown hematite ores through which this railroad will pass will enable said railroads to furnish to Pittsburgh just the kind of ore necessary to a fuller development of the iron interest of this city such as the most sanguine has never dreamed of. I have no hesitancy in saying that from the boundless quantity of ore in that county, and from the reasonableness of the supposition that this railroad, when completed, will be managed with such judgment that freights will be reasonably low, ore can be delivered at not exceeding five dollars per ton. This ore contains from fifty to sixty per cent. of iron. Now, Mr. Editor, this is only one of the many reasons why this railroad should be built; but it is a reason which reaches especially our iron men, and they number among our most enterprising, energetic business men. When they take hold the "wagon always moves." Will they not look into this matter where they are so directly interested, and see that this work is pushed forward with the energy it deserves?

ZETHER.

The Waynesburg *Repository* has the following editorial on the Monongahela Valley Road: If any one will take a map of the United States, upon which the railroads of this country are marked, and will look attentively, he will see by far the greater number of roads run east and west, or to the north west. The reason for this is plain enough. Hitherto the constant tide of emigration has been from east to west. The broad, rich prairies of the west, the gold fields of California, opened up a line of wealth that drew the stream of human life to the West and away from the South. But this must soon be changed. A few years will see the West settled as densely as the East, and there will soon be no more room. Where then shall we go? We look to the South and see millions of fertile land, as rich as ever the sun shone on, lying practically waste because the people are poor. With slavery removed, and a climate that for healthfulness is unsurpassed, the Southern States must inevitably begin soon to attract settlers. Indeed, the ball has already set in. In the last year the South has received more emigrants than she did during a half dozen years before the war. Like the ebb and flow of the ocean, the current of human life and of business must soon change its course, and flow to the South instead of to the West. It must no longer follow the setting sun.

To carry these changes on and conduct the business we must build our railroads from east to south. If we look again on the map we see that Virginia, Tennessee, the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida are almost destitute of railroads in the interior and South, and there is no road that runs through the whole extent. We would have to build them on these basis, and would find in them soil admirably adapted to the growth of cotton, corn and wheat, and in many parts of it every kind of fruit and hills whole-some in minerals. The wealth that lies undeveloped cannot be estimated.

From these hints we conclude that a railroad running through this country will connect with the Northern States would be a successful one. If we look for a route and examine through the whole country we do not see so good a one found as the Monongahela Valley route. Nature has opened up there a passage, so that a road can be constructed at a low-land cost, the metal road for a great portion of the way. Starting from Pittsburgh, the route to the West Virginia line is pronounced by the engineers to be one of the best in the United States. Running along the banks of the Monongahela river, there could not be a better road on which to view grand and noble scenery. The wealth that lies in the hills and coal of magnificent bottoms is immense. It cannot be exhausted. A hundred years hence it will be as fertile as it is now to-day. That any one would pay there is not the shadow of doubt. There cannot be a doubt but that many additional miles east or west. The whole travel of western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio part of West Virginia, Virginia and all the States through which it should run, connecting at Elizabeth with the Pennsylvania Road. We have also the the trade and travel of western New York and the Canadas. It would be north and south what the Pacific is east and west, the great road to the continent.

The advantage of this road to the country through which it would pass is obvious. Already along the Monongahela river, land has already advanced to almost double what it was before the adoption of a belief that the road will soon be built. What the realization of that belief would accomplish, a child can judge. Little bluffs of land that a few years ago could be had almost for nothing, are now held at high prices. The building of such a road would fill the Monongahela Valley with a population as dense as that along the Hudson river.

It would increase the wealth of Greene county by millions of dollars, and this wealth would be constantly increasing. Each succeeding year would see new factories built, new mills of every kind erected, new branches of industry started, and towns built up. Then our county would stand in the foremost rank. The wildest dreams of enthusiasts in this matter would be more than realized.

The advantage of the road to Pittsburgh would be great. It would open up to her the best valley in the State from which to supply her market. It would give her capitalists her business men her iron founders a place from which they could draw mines of wealth. Bringing as it would the cotton of the South to its very head. It would send a stream of travel through her to the east and the west. It would give her a retail trade of great value. If Pittsburgh wants to retain her place as the Birmingham of America, this road must be built. It would increase her property and wealth as much as did the Pennsylvania Central. And so it would be along the whole route. To those who will think of this subject, the thing is plain.

THE COMING ISLAND.

Samana Lease—St. Domingo Annexation.

To-day the President will send to the Senate two treaties—one for the lease of Samana Bay, and another for the annexation of San Domingo to the United States. Both of these treaties were negotiated at the same time, but the existence of the latter, for prudential reasons, has been kept a profound secret until within a few days past. It has appeared from the beginning that the lease of Samana Bay was too small an affair, both in objects and results, to engage so much serious attention from our Government, and some explanation is necessary. The explanation will be found, to a considerable degree, in the following important facts. It has long been well known that Hayti has been contemplating the annexation of the Dominican Republic to herself, and that the Haytien Government has been secretly but actively engaged in the work of preparation. Its agents have been in the Dominican Republic for months, and have been

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, January 8, 1870.

There was a more comfortable feeling in the local money market to-day, and some assurances that an easier condition in monetary affairs has set in, which will afford material relief to many parties who have suffered not a little inconvenience as well as embarrassments from the protracted stringency of the market.

—In local stocks we have nothing of special interest to report. In very difficult to make transactions in many of the local securities, especially insurance stocks. Columbia oil stock has been remarkably dull during the week. It is said that the production has decreased to 267 barrels per day, and that the company will not be able to divide the usual dividend. There is also some talk of making a change in the Board of Directors at the next election, by selecting some new members for it.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending Saturday, January 8, 1870:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
January 3	$1,065,470 52	$193,999 52
January 4	936,476 68	108,476 68
January 5	715,899 05	134,743 14
January 6	751,112 43	177,610 24
January 7	676,964 24	106,995 24
January 8	564,669 47	111,870 57
Total	$4,479,391 13	$833,189 99

—The Government bond market was active and buoyant, sharing the upward movement of the other markets, and prices advanced one half to one per cent. over those of yesterday. At the final call, under the temporary decline in gold, prices fell off, but reacted again at the close. The supply on the market is limited under the restrictions imposed by the Treasury, and holders are reluctant to part with their stock.

—The *New York Commercial Advertiser* says: There was every evidence in "the street" yesterday and the day before that a decided smoother tendency was under way to raise the price of gold, and thereby disturb business and financial circles. A notice from the Secretary of the Treasury was given this morning, to the effect that in addition to the sales and purchases heretofore noticed he will on Monday next receive bids for $1,670,000 of gold coin, and on Tuesday next will receive offers of five-twenty United States bonds to the amount of the avails of the coin sold. The opening price of gold this morning was 123. At one o'clock it was quoted at 123¼. The game undoubtedly had been arranged to have it run up to 125, and perhaps higher. The combination in the conspiracy is said to be very extensive, with a capital counted of millions. We had hoped that this discreditable method of gain had ceased, but there appears to be but little conscience and less shame among men who for private gain trifle with the credit of the country and jeopardize the best interest of all. The shipments of gold for Europe to-day were as follows: steamer Cimbria, for Liverpool, St. Lawrence, $214,000.

The Assistant Treasurer announces that he will sell on Monday $1,670,000 gold, representing interest accumulated upon bonds held for the sinking fund; and on Tuesday, the proceeds of the sale will be devoted to the purchase of an equivalent amount of five-twenties, for which proposals are invited.

This announcement has checked the buoyancy in the gold market, the price having declined from 124 at the opening to 122 at 12:35 P. M. There appears to be a disposition on the part of by those who were buyers yesterday; and 123 seems to have been regarded as a good basis for putting out "shorts."

From a summary of the business of the New York Stock Exchange, for 1869 it appears that the total sales for the year were 10,373,098 shares of stock against 19,713,162 shares in 1868. The transactions for the month of December were only 189 80 shares against 1,093,730 shares for the same months of 1868. These figures afford a emphatic commentary upon the declension of speculative business during past year. It is not surprising that, after such a violent reaction, in which immense loads of stock have been left on the hands of a few wealthy operators, there should be such an effort to recuperate in the spirit of speculation as we have witnessed within the last two or three days. The real difficulty in the way of any permanent stimulus to speculation lies in the fact that, as a rule, the "outside" operators have been mulcted of their means by the cliques; and, in the absence of support from that quarter, the large manipulators find that all their efforts to move the market react upon themselves. Until a new class of outsiders can be drawn into the market, the cliques will find nothing to feed upon; and the question of a crisis is therefore is, what means can be devised for recruiting the ranks of that class? Perhaps the measures to be introduced in Congress within the next thirty days may afford some answer to this inquiry.

Yesterday's buoyancy in the stock market is scarcely maintained to-day. The market opened at about the prices of last evening, except that New York Central and Hudson River, Northwestern preferred, Harlem and Pacific Mail, each of which were lower, and until board hours there was a tendency to decline on nearly every stock, except Reading and St. Paul. At the morning call Reading was 1 per cent. higher unsettled, except on the Northwestern and St. Paul stocks, which advanced ⅝@¾ per cent. The movements of the market indicate a cautious effort to realize on the part of some large holders.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 35 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

January 8, 1870.	10 00	11 00	12 00	1 30	2 30
	A M	A M	M	P M	P M
New York Central	122½	123¼	122¼	122¾	123
Erie	24¾	24	24		
Harlem	139		139		
Reading	95	94¾	95	94⅞	95¾
Michigan Central		107		107	
Michigan Southern	88½	88¾	88¼	88¾	89
Illinois Central		137		137	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh		87	87	87¾	
Chicago and Northwestern	72¾	71¾	72¾	73¾	
do preferred	86	86	86	86	
Rock Island	103¾	103	103¾	104¼	104¾
St. Paul	77	77	77	77	
St. Paul, preferred		87		87	
Toledo and Wabash		52		52	
Toledo and Wabash, pref.		75		75	
Fort Wayne	88¼	88¾	88¼	88¾	
Chicago and Alton		144		144	
Ohio and Mississippi		32¾		32¾	
Western Union Telegraph		82¾		82¾	
Pacific Mail		43¾		43¾	43¾
Adams Express		62		62¾	
Wells, Fargo & Co Express		20		20	
American M. U. Express		36¾		36¾	
United States Express		49		49¾	
Gold	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	122¾	123	¼	
Erie	24	24		
Harlem	138	138		
Reading	95	95	¾	
Mich. Central	107	107		
Mich. Southern	88¾	89	¼	
Illinois Central		137	2	
Cleve., and Pitts.	87¾	87¾		
Chicago and North.	71¾	72¾	2	
do preferred	85¾	85¾		
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	¼	
St. Paul	77	77		
do preferred	86¾	87	¼	
Tol. and Wabash	52	52	¼	
do preferred	75	75		
Fort Wayne	88	88¾	¾	
Chicago and Alton	144¾	144		¾
Ohio and Miss	32¾	32¾	¼	
Western U. Tel	82¾	82¾		
Pacific Mail	44	43¾		¼
Adams Express	62	62¾	¾	
Wells, Fargo & Co	19¾	20	¼	
American M. U. Ex	36	36¾	¾	
United States Ex	49	49¾	¾	
Merch. U. Ex		6		

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Government, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY EVENING, January 8, 1870.

There has been little of special interest to report in the general markets the past week. Trade has been dull all week, and we have but little change to note in prices. We quote as follows, the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLE BUTTER—Dull at 70@75¢ ₰ gallon, as to quality.

APPLES—The market is fairly supplied with apples and prices somewhat nominal. We quote common at $2 ₰ bushel; prime at $3 and extra assorted at $3 50@3 75 ₰ barrel.

BUTTER—There is a moderate demand for roll at 22@25¢ ₰ lb. Common grades are nominally 20@28¢ ₰ lb.

BEANS—Dull at $2 50@2 75 ₰ bush for good to choice small white.

BACON AND LARD—We quote shoulders at 14½¢; S. C. shoulders at 15½¢; rib sides 17½@18¢; clear sides (by the load) 18¢; clear sides (in tierces 17½¢; lard in buckets 19¢; lard in kegs 17½¢; and sausage in half bbls 18½¢. P. Sellers & Co.'s lard in 3 lb cadies 21½ ₰ lb.

BEER PORK—Set but firm with sales of Western Reserve at 17¢; Hamburg 17½¢; Ohio Factory 18¢; Ohio Goshen at 18½@19¢; New York Goshen at 19½¢; Limburger at 16½@20¢, and Sweitzer at 20@25¢ ₰ lb.

CRANBERRIES—We quote cultivated at $14@16 ₰ bbl, and common at $10@12 ₰ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—Market quiet. We quote new dried apples at 5½@6¢ ₰ lb; peaches, quarters, at 9@9½¢; halves 11@12¢, and pared peaches at 12¢ ₰ lb.

ONIONS—Dull at $4 50 ₰ bushel.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts light. Sales at $11 50@12 00 ₰ cwt as to quality.

SEEDS—There is very little doing in seed of any kind. Clover seed sells slowly at $6@6½ ₰ bushel. We quote timothy seed nominally $5 50@6 00 ₰ bushel, and flax seed at $2 10@2 15 ₰ bushel.

EGGS—We quote by car load Allegeny brands at $1 85, and from store in a retail way at $2 00 ₰ barrel.

POULTRY—There is an active demand for dressed poultry at high rates, and market very poorly supplied. We quote dressed turkeys at 18@20¢, chickens at 14@15¢; geese 12@13¢ ₰ lb. Live chickens, by the carcass, 10@12½¢ ₰ pair.

CIDER—Dull at $5@7 50 ₰ barrel as to quality and size of barrel.

HAY—Receipts for country wagons small and market firm at $17 00@25 00 ₰ ton, as to quality. Baled hay $18 00@21 00 ₰ ton.

STRAW—Sales at $10 00@15 00 ₰ ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 3¢ ₰ lb.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland lime at $2 25, and white lime at $1 50 ₰ bbl.

LARD OIL—We quote No. 1 lard oil at $1 43@1 45, and No. 2 at 95¢ ₰ gallon.

ONIONS—We quote prime to choice at $2 50@2 75 ₰ bbl and common at $2 00@2 25 ₰ bbl.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows are in demand at 80¢ on the track, and 85@90¢ ₰ bushel, from store.

TOMATOES—We quote Wick's orchess diamond tomatoes at $2 35 ₰ dozen cans.

HOMINY—Demand fair at $6 50 ₰ bbl of 200 lbs and $3 ₰ bbl of 100 lbs.

MILL FEED—Sales of bran at 95@98¢; shorts $1 20@1 25, and middlings at $1 65@1 90 ₰ cwt, as to quality.

FLOUR—There is a moderate local demand, with a fair supply on the market, and holders of choice brands are firmer. We quote good to choice red winter wheat flour at $5 50@6 00; choice spring wheat flour $5 25@5 50 and for common and low grades $4 25@5 25 ₰ barrel, and buckwheat flour $4 @4 50 ₰ cwt. Corn meal—prime new cornmeal $1 05 ₰ bushel, and choice kiln dried $1 10 ₰ bushel.

GRAIN—The movement in grain is very moderate. Good to choice red winter wheat is in fair request at $1 35@1 38 ₰ bushel. On the track new car corn sells at 70@80¢ ₰ bushel, five cent lots nominally from 90@95¢ ₰ bushel as to quality; very little selling above 85¢ ₰ bushel. Oats on track are in moderate request at 47¢ ₰ bushel, and from store at 50¢ ₰ bushel. Barley continues dull at $1 60@1 70 ₰ bushel for spring, and $1 75@1 80 for fall. Canadian is quoted at $1 75@1 80 ₰ bushel.

WHISKEY—We quote higher now at $1 02, common rectified $1 00, and proof rectified $1 01@1 10 ₰ gallon.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, January 8, 1870.

There was a more comfortable feeling in the local money market to-day, and some assurances that an easier condition in monetary affairs has set in, which will afford material relief to many parties who have suffered not a little inconvenience as well as embarrassments from the protracted stringency of the market.

—In local stocks we have nothing of special interest to report. It is very difficult to make transactions in many of the local securities, especially insurance stocks. Columbia oil stock has been remarkably dull during the week. It is said that the production has decreased to 267 barrels per day, and that the company will not be able to divide the usual dividend. There is also some talk of making a change in the Board of Directors at the next election, by selecting some new members for it.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending Saturday, January 8, 1870:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
January 3	$1,065,470 52	$193,999 52
January 4	936,476 68	108,476 68
January 5	715,899 05	134,743 14
January 6	751,112 43	177,610 24
January 7	676,964 24	106,995 24
January 8	564,669 47	111,870 57
Total	$4,479,391 13	$833,189 99

—The Government bond market was active and buoyant, sharing the upward movement of the other markets, and prices advanced one half to one per cent. over those of yesterday. At the final call, under the temporary decline in gold, prices fell off, but reacted again at the close. The supply on the market is limited under the restrictions imposed by the Treasury, and holders are reluctant to part with their stock.

—The *New York Commercial Advertiser* says: There was every evidence in "the street" yesterday and the day before that a decided smoother tendency was under way to raise the price of gold, and thereby disturb business and financial circles. A notice from the Secretary of the Treasury was given this morning, to the effect that in addition to the sales and purchases heretofore noticed he will on Monday next receive bids for $1,670,000 of gold coin, and on Tuesday next will receive offers of five-twenty United States bonds to the amount of the avails of the coin sold. The opening price of gold this morning was 123. At one o'clock it was quoted at 123¼. The game undoubtedly had been arranged to have it run up to 125, and perhaps higher. The combination in the conspiracy is said to be very extensive, with a capital counted of millions. We had hoped that this discreditable method of gain had ceased, but there appears to be but little conscience and less shame among men who for private gain trifle with the credit of the country and jeopardize the best interest of all. The shipments of gold for Europe to-day were as follows: steamer Cimbria, for Liverpool, St. Lawrence, $214,000.

The Assistant Treasurer announces that he will sell on Monday $1,670,000 gold, representing interest accumulated upon bonds held for the sinking fund; and on Tuesday, the proceeds of the sale will be devoted to the purchase of an equivalent amount of five-twenties, for which proposals are invited.

This announcement has checked the buoyancy in the gold market, the price having declined from 124 at the opening to 122 at 12:35 P. M. There appears to be a disposition on the part of by those who were buyers yesterday; and 123 seems to have been regarded as a good basis for putting out "shorts."

From a summary of the business of the New York Stock Exchange, for 1869 it appears that the total sales for the year were 10,373,098 shares of stock against 19,713,162 shares in 1868. The transactions for the month of December were only 189 80 shares against 1,093,730 shares for the same months of 1868. These figures afford a emphatic commentary upon the declension of speculative business during past year. It is not surprising that, after such a violent reaction, in which immense loads of stock have been left on the hands of a few wealthy operators, there should be such an effort to recuperate in the spirit of speculation as we have witnessed within the last two or three days. The real difficulty in the way of any permanent stimulus to speculation lies in the fact that, as a rule, the "outside" operators have been mulcted of their means by the cliques; and, in the absence of support from that quarter, the large manipulators find that all their efforts to move the market react upon themselves. Until a new class of outsiders can be drawn into the market, the cliques will find nothing to feed upon; and the question of a crisis is therefore is, what means can be devised for recruiting the ranks of that class? Perhaps the measures to be introduced in Congress within the next thirty days may afford some answer to this inquiry.

Yesterday's buoyancy in the stock market is scarcely maintained to-day. The market opened at about the prices of last evening, except that New York Central and Hudson River, Northwestern preferred, Harlem and Pacific Mail, each of which were lower, and until board hours there was a tendency to decline on nearly every stock, except Reading and St. Paul. At the morning call Reading was 1 per cent. higher unsettled, except on the Northwestern and St. Paul stocks, which advanced ⅝@¾ per cent. The movements of the market indicate a cautious effort to realize on the part of some large holders.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 35 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

January 8, 1870.	10 00 A M	11 00 A M	12 00 M	1 30 P M	2 30 P M
New York Central	122¼	123¼	122¼	122¾	123
Erie	24¾	24	24		
Harlem	139		139		
Reading	95	94¾	95	94⅞	95¾
Michigan Central		107		107	
Michigan Southern	88½	88¾	88¼	88¾	89
Illinois Central		137		137	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh		87	87	87¾	
Chicago and Northwestern	72¾	71¾	72¾	73¾	
do preferred	86	86	86	86	
Rock Island	103¾	103	103¾	104¼	104¾
St. Paul	77	77	77	77	
St. Paul, preferred		87		87	
Toledo and Wabash		52		52	
Toledo and Wabash, pref.		75		75	
Fort Wayne	88¼	88¾	88¼	88¾	
Chicago and Alton		144		144	
Ohio and Mississippi		32¾		32¾	
Western Union Telegraph		82¾		82¾	
Pacific Mail		43¾		43¾	43¾
Adams Express		62		62¾	
Wells, Fargo & Co Express		20		20	
American M. U. Express		36¾		36¾	
United States Express		49		49¾	
Gold	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	122¾	123	¼	
Erie	24	24		
Harlem	138	138		
Reading	95	95	¾	
Mich. Central	107	107		
Mich. Southern	88½	89	¼	
Illinois Central		137	2	
Cleve., and Pitts.	87¾	87¾		
Chicago and North.	71¾	72¾	2	
do preferred	85¾	85¾		
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	¼	
St. Paul	77	77		
do preferred	86¾	87	¼	
Tol. and Wabash	52	52	¼	
do preferred	75	75		
Fort Wayne	88	88¾	¾	
Chicago and Alton	144¾	144		¾
Ohio and Miss	32¾	32¾	¼	
Western U. Tel	82¾	82¾		
Pacific Mail	44	43¾		¼
Adams Express	62	62¾	¾	
Wells, Fargo & Co	19¾	20	¼	
American M. U. Ex	36	36¾	¾	
United States Ex	49	49¾	¾	
Merch. U. Ex		6		

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Government, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY EVENING, January 8, 1870.

There has been little of special interest to report in the general markets the past week. Trade has been dull all week, and we have but little change to note in prices. We quote as follows, the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLE BUTTER—Dull at 70@75¢ ₰ gallon, as to quality.

APPLES—The market is fairly supplied with apples and prices somewhat nominal. We quote common at $2 ₰ bushel; prime at $3 and extra assorted at $3 50@3 75 ₰ barrel.

BUTTER—There is a moderate demand for roll at 22@25¢ ₰ lb. Common grades are nominally 20@28¢ ₰ lb.

BEANS—Dull at $2 50@2 75 ₰ bush for good to choice small white.

BACON AND LARD—We quote shoulders at 14½¢; S. C. shoulders at 15½¢; rib sides 17½@18¢; clear sides (by the load) 18¢; clear sides (in tierces 17½¢; lard in buckets 19¢; lard in kegs 17½¢; and sausage in half bbls 18½¢. P. Sellers & Co.'s lard in 3 lb cadies 21½ ₰ lb.

BEER PORK—Set but firm with sales of Western Reserve at 17¢; Hamburg 17½¢; Ohio Factory 18¢; Ohio Goshen at 18½@19¢; New York Goshen at 19½¢; Limburger at 16½@20¢, and Sweitzer at 20@25¢ ₰ lb.

CRANBERRIES—We quote cultivated at $14@16 ₰ bbl, and common at $10@12 ₰ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—Market quiet. We quote new dried apples at 5½@6¢ ₰ lb; peaches, quarters, at 9@9½¢; halves 11@12¢, and pared peaches at 12¢ ₰ lb.

ONIONS—Dull at $4 50 ₰ bushel.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts light. Sales at $11 50@12 00 ₰ cwt as to quality.

SEEDS—There is very little doing in seed of any kind. Clover seed sells slowly at $6@6½ ₰ bushel. We quote timothy seed nominally $5 50@6 00 ₰ bushel, and flax seed at $2 10@2 15 ₰ bushel.

EGGS—We quote by car load Allegeny brands at $1 85, and from store in a retail way at $2 00 ₰ barrel.

POULTRY—There is an active demand for dressed poultry at high rates, and market very poorly supplied. We quote dressed turkeys at 18@20¢, chickens at 14@15¢; geese 12@13¢ ₰ lb. Live chickens, by the carcass, 10@12½¢ ₰ pair.

CIDER—Dull at $5@7 50 ₰ barrel as to quality and size of barrel.

HAY—Receipts for country wagons small and market firm at $17 00@25 00 ₰ ton, as to quality. Baled hay $18 00@21 00 ₰ ton.

STRAW—Sales at $10 00@15 00 ₰ ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 3¢ ₰ lb.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland lime at $2 25, and white lime at $1 50 ₰ bbl.

LARD OIL—We quote No. 1 lard oil at $1 43@1 45, and No. 2 at 95¢ ₰ gallon.

ONIONS—We quote prime to choice at $2 50@2 75 ₰ bbl and common at $2 00@2 25 ₰ bbl.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows are in demand at 80¢ on the track, and 85@90¢ ₰ bushel, from store.

TOMATOES—We quote Wick's orchess diamond tomatoes at $2 35 ₰ dozen cans.

HOMINY—Demand fair at $6 50 ₰ bbl of 200 lbs and $3 ₰ bbl of 100 lbs.

MILL FEED—Sales of bran at 95@98¢; shorts $1 20@1 25, and middlings at $1 65@1 90 ₰ cwt, as to quality.

GRAIN—The movement in grain is very moderate. Good to choice red winter wheat is in fair request at $1 35@1 38 ₰ bushel. On the track new car corn sells at 70@80¢ ₰ bushel, five cent lots nominally from 90@95¢ ₰ bushel as to quality; very little selling above 85¢ ₰ bushel. Oats on track are in moderate request at 47¢ ₰ bushel, and from store at 50¢ ₰ bushel. Barley continues dull at $1 60@1 70 ₰ bushel for spring, and $1 75@1 80 for fall. Canadian is quoted at $1 75@1 80 ₰ bushel.

WHISKEY—We quote higher now at $1 02, common rectified $1 00, and proof rectified $1 01@1 10 ₰ gallon.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, January 10, 1870.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions, and a comparison with previous years:

	Receipts Crude per rail.	Exports per Penn. Central R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, Jan. 3			
Tuesday, Jan. 4	7,231	517	345
Wednesday, Jan. 5	1,516	...	240
Thursday, Jan. 6	1,188	...	201
Friday, Jan. 7	3,642	...	633
Saturday, Jan. 8	2,083	...	817
Total for week	16,175	517	2,436
Same time 1869	8,570	1,018	5,033
Same time 1868	66,047	392	8,227

BUSINESS.

The market during the week was one of the dullest experienced for a long time, and there was a heavy decline on all descriptions. Both crude and refined have been sold at low figures, and the feeling is the general impression that the bottom has not yet been reached. It is very evident that dealers will exhibit more caution as regards their purchases, particularly for future deliveries.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of crude for the past two weeks from all points were as follow:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	12,174	16,175

The crude receipts from all points for the past two years were as follows:

	1869.	1868.	1867.
From New York, gals	60,823,020	52,853,292	13,351,152
Boston	2,568,175	2,604,114	1,010,000
Philadelphia	33,445,512	40,846,620	29,437,152
Baltimore	1,241,621	1,463,040	1,512,000
Portland		705,107	966
New Bedford			
		220,000	
Total, gallons	102,748,864	99,281,750	47,002,270
Equal to bbls of 40 gallons	2,568,716	2,482,044	1,175,057

EXPORTS.

	1869.	1868.	1867.
From New York	34,501,385	14,626,000	21,336,784	19,547,501
Boston	1,591,694	1,141,122	1,695,307	2,049,131
Philadelphia	2,288,169	1,964,454	2,035,000	1,935,000
Baltimore	2,482,419	972,317	929,971	915,956
New Bedford	22,746	19,000	79,761	342,992
	20,000	50,000		
Cleveland		81,173	80,000	
Total gallons	87,430,454	29,866,023	31,872,672	28,250,721
Equal to bbls of 40 gallons	1,685,761	745,138	796,816	706,268

Total exports in 1862, 10,887,701 gallons—equal to bbls of 40 gallons, 272,192.

Total exports in 1861, 1,500,000 gallons—equal to bbls of 40 gallons, 37,500.

Of the total quantity shipped from New York, 9,456,210 gallons were crude; 32,719,091 gallons were refined; 3,730,950 gallons were naphtha and residuum (chiefly naphtha).

Of the total quantity shipped from Philadelphia, 2,288,169 gallons were crude; 30,951,309 gallons were refined, and 387,435 gallons were naphtha, &c.

Of the total shipments from Boston, about 1,964,454 gallons were refined, and 193,485 gallons naphtha.

Of the shipments from New York to Europe, 5,132,020 gallons refined was in tin (10 gallons per case), and 47,616,700 gallons in barrels; and of the shipments from Philadelphia to Europe, 601,290 gallons refined was in tin, and 30,350,370 gallons in barrels. Of the shipments from Boston to Europe, 30,000 gallons refined was in tin, and 556,000 gallons in barrels. We have not received the figures of Baltimore, but they are, comparatively, of minor importance.

There were probably some shipments from Cleveland, direct, but we failed to hear from them.

PHILADELPHIA, January 8, (mail report.)—The receipts during the past week were of crude, 3,170 bbls and of refined 9,450 bbls.

The stock of petroleum yesterday was at

	Barrels.
Point Breeze	30,934
Greenwich Point	6,623
Gibson's Point	5,500
Total	49,014

The exports during the week were 236,350 gallons. There are now 2 refineries and 1 naphtha with petroleum twelve vessels.

Oil Receipts per Oil Creek and Rail.

Oxnard, Shreve & Co.....96 | H W C Tweddle.....80
Crystal Oil Work.....68 | Fisher Bros.....80
McKelvy Bros.....80 | Sunbeam Oil Works.....80
Peerless Oil Works.....80 | Eagle Oil Works.....80

Total.....2039

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Standard Oil Works, 53 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

McKelvy Bros, 264 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Fisher Bros, 84 bbls refined to Warden, P & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined.....1,131 bbls

IRON.

IRONTON, OHIO.

In pig from a general dullness prevails, says the *Journal*. The roads are so bad that but little is arriving from the furnaces, while the good stage of water and open winter have enabled the producers to work nearly all the accumulations into market. We quote:

CHARCOAL.

Mill, hot blast, No. 1	$40 00@42 00
Foundry, hot blast, do	46 00@48 00
" " No. 2	41 00@43 00
Reeda cold blast, No. 1 Carwheel	60 00@63 00

BITUMINOUS.

Belfont No. 1	$44 00@50 00
Belfont No. 2	40 00@41 00
Ashland No. 1	40 00@42 00

Nails are in fair request at $4 50 for 10dc@60, Bar iron is active and there seems to be a strong prospect of a slight advance, no matter what is the result of the tariff adjustment.

The Marietta *Register* says a vein of rich iron ore has been discovered within three or four miles of town—has been tested at the rolling mill, and pronounced by native experienced workmen to be equal to any in Southern Ohio.

JEWELRY.

M. WINTERHALTER,

CHRONOMETER AND WATCHMAKER

AND DEALER IN

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

No. 213 Penn street, above Sixth, Pittsburgh.

Rubbers years with J. R. McFadden & Co., and late with Reyrat & Siecle, Agent for the Zimmerman Watch, similar to the Uhns. Frodsham Watch.

NEWS DEALERS.

W. G. ANDERSON,

FRANKSTOWN ROAD, NEAR THE GREENSBURG TURNPIKE, EAST LIBERTY.

Keeps constantly on hand a Large Assortment of CIGARS, OF THE VERY BEST BRANDS; TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c.

ALSO, ALL THE LATE PERIODICALS OF THE DAY.

☞Orders for THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL received and promptly attended to.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 122¾.

NEW YORK, January 8—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 7 ₰ cent, with exceptions at 8 ₰ cent.

THE BANK STATEMENT

Is the most favorable for many months. The banks have gained $8,000,000 in the reserve, against an increase in liabilities of $17,000,000.

Loans	$256,077,473	Increase.....$ 36,000
Specie	25,648,000	Increase..... 1,400,000
Circulation	34,132,200	Decrease..... 18,007
Deposits	192,989,592	Increase..... 11,000
Legal Tenders	48,947,231	Increase..... 9,000,126

STERLING

Steady at 108½.

JANUARY INTEREST.

The sub-Treasury during the week disbursed ten and a half millions in gold on account of January interest, and received $2,240,000 for customers.

GOLD.

Lower, closing steady; opened at 123, fell to 121⅝, and closed 122⅜, carrying rate 6 ₰ cent. till Monday. Clearances $9,000,000. Export for the week $182,070.

GOVERNMENTS

Higher, closing strong. The business demand is active, and the short interest large. Coupons 81, 117; 6s 1867, do, 92, 113⅝@114; do 65, 114⅝@114⅞; do '67, 114; do 68, do, new, 111⅝@114¾; do 67, 114¾@114¾; 10-40s, 107½@112¾; Pacifics, 109⅜@109¾.

STATE BONDS

Firm. Missouris 86¾; old Tennessees 53¾; new do 47¾; old Virginias 49; new do 52¾; old North Carolinas 42; new 25¾.

STOCKS

Higher, but closed unsettled. Canton 50¾; Cumberland 27; Western Union 32¾; Quicksilver 37. Maripposa 8. Pacific of California 118; Boston, Hartford and Erie 8; Adams Express 62; Wells-Fargo 20; American 36¾; United States 49; Merchants' Union 6; New York Central Consolidated 92¾; Erie 24; do pr ferred 48; Hudson River 138; Reading 94¾@95; Michigan Central 107½; Lake Shore 87¾; Illinois 137; Northwestern 73¾; do preferred 86; Fort Wayne 88¾; Rock Island 103¾; St. Paul 76¾; do preferred 87¾; Wabash 51¾; do preferred 75; Fort Wayne 88¾@89; Ohio 32¾; do pref rred 56; Chicago and Alton 144¾; do preferred 145; Ohio and Mississippi 32¾; Cleveland, Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 99¾.

MINING SHARES.

Boston prices—Calumet 6½; Quincy 25.

Imports for the week—Dry goods, $1,297,855; general merchandise, $2,220,080.

Sub-Treasury balances—Gold $80,055,072; currency $3,-856,626; general balance $6,763,879.

The *Express* says: The Department to-day debited itself with $12,000,000 on interest paid on bonds since which it is stated, will leave a cash balance on hand of $20,000,000. Large sized gold certificates sent to Washington, $1,064,720.

A New York letter dated the 7th, says: Wall street is on a "high horse" again to-day. The gold speculators have run up the premium above two per cent. above the closing quotation of last night, with transactions on a large scale, and an excitement all around which for a time has not equaled any day since the memorable September panic. A variety of causes are at work to produce this state of things. In the first place money is taking its easier path, owing to the reinvestment of January dividends and interest. Next, members of Congress, who are to be found, just now, in large numbers in the brokers' back rooms, are creating the impression that inflation and not contraction, is going to be the order of the day at Washington, and that the country will soon be required to stop its gold sales. The public never quibbles, but rushes pell-mell under the whirlpool in the usual way to be caught by and by in the fatal eddies. The downward course, according to precedent, will all of a sudden be arrested, and then will come another "golden" opportunity to get in train. Nowhere does "history repeat itself" oftener than in the bowling alley. Crime is also respected to be building the market as in September, Jay Gould is said to have $5,000,000 in the pool. During the morning Mr. August Belmont bought gold, 500,000 for account of a leading Broad-way merchant took $2,000,000 more.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, January 8, 1870.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Scarce at ⅛ off buying, and ¼ premium selling.

FLOUR—Less active at $5 50@5 90 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Declined 2 cents from Saturday's figures, fairly active and excited, with sales at 77¾

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

The Commercial Up Town.

Mr. C. F. Linke, the faithful carrier of the COMMERCIAL in a portion of the upper wards and Minersville, will hereafter deliver the paper in that entire district. Subscribers will continue to pay him as usual, and if any subscriber should fail to receive his paper under the new arrangement, the omission will be promptly corrected by leaving word at the counting room.

The Commercial in Sligo and Tompercanville.

Messrs. Weaver Bros., two enterprising and attentive young men, have now the exclusive agency for the COMMERCIAL in the boroughs of Tompercanville and Sligo, and they will promptly deliver it by carriers every morning in those places. They will continue their canvass for subscribers, and, in the meantime, if any persons who were served by the former carrier do not get their paper, they will be promptly served on leaving notice at Weaver Bro.'s news depot, Isaac Norrington's feed store, Tompercanville, or at the COMMERCIAL counting room, Fifth avenue.

RIVER CLOSED.—The Monongahela river was close above Dam No. 1 yesterday, and also at several points below the dam.

OFF DUTY.—Captain Reed was off duty last night on account of sickness. Lieutenant Campbell officiated in his stead.

FLOATING ICE.—The Allegheny and the Monongahela rivers were filled with floating ice all day yesterday.

LEG FRACTURED.—Mr. Robert Culp slipped and fell on the ice, near his residence in Allegheny, an evening or two since, fracturing two bones of the right leg. Dr. Ure is attending him.

QUIET.—Mayor Drum disposed of four common cases yesterday morning. Three paid fines and one was committed. This constituted all the business transacted at the Allegheny Mayor's office yesterday.

THE Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., for many years the eloquent pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of this city, but now of New York city, preached to a large congregation at the First Church yesterday morning.

HANDSOME RECEIPTS.—The fair held recently in the Frankstown school house for the benefit of the new Catholic Church to be erected at Hazelwood netted the handsome sum of $1,700. The erection of the church will be begun early in the spring.

FOURTH U. P. CHURCH, ALLEGHENY.—At a congregational meeting, held in the Fourth U. P. Church, Allegheny, a few evenings ago, the name of Rev. J. W. Bayne, of New Castle, was made prominent as a candidate for their pastor, and it was resolved to have him preach to them as such, as soon as convenient for him to do so.

A PRECARIOUS YOUTH.—Friday night, a boy named Patrick Malone, aged thirteen years, was arrested for disorderly conduct by the Mayor's police, and locked up. He has been in the habit of drinking to excess, and at the request of the parents Mayor Brush sent him on Saturday sent him to the House of Refuge.

A MEAN ACT.—Some time on Friday night the office of Dr. Verdner, located over the grocery store of John A. Renshaw, corner of Liberty and Eighth streets, was broken into and considerable damage done. The thief or thieves cut the water pipe, the result of which was that the water leaked through the floor into the store of Renshaw's store, destroying a large quantity of coffee, tea, &c. There is no clue to the perpetrators of this mean act.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.—As will be seen by card elsewhere, Mr. George Park, late of the firm of Logan, Gregg & Co., and John P. Dean, of Allegheny, have formed a co-partnership, and will engage in the foreign and domestic hard ware business, at No. 81 Wood street, commencing about the 1st of January. Mr. Park thoroughly understands the business, and the new firm will open with a new and well selected stock.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—Jos. Dilworth, Esq., who heads the regular ticket at the coming election for officers of the Mercantile Library, has written a letter to the Secretary of the nominating committee declining the nomination of President of the Association. A meeting of the nominating committee has been called for ten o'clock this morning to nominate another candidate for President on the regular ticket. Jas. A. Hutchinson, Esq., is at the head of the independent ticket for President.

AN IMPROVEMENT.—Lyons, Phillips & Co., proprietors of the Monongahela House, have contracted to put an elevator into the establishment, at the cost of $10,000. The contractors will begin immediately, and push the work forward as rapidly as possible. The elevator will run from the rotunda, in which the office is located, to the uppermost story. The speed of the elevator will be two hundred feet a minute. This improvement we have no doubt, will be appreciated by those who patronize the establishment.

THE PROPOSED REGATTA.—Arrangements are already being made for a regatta which is to come off on the Monongahela river next spring. Invitations have been extended to Henry Coulter, Walter Brown, James Hamill, John Mekiel and Josh Ward to join in the regatta, and it is probable that all, or nearly all, will accept the invitation. If Walter Brown does not enter the regatta, we learn that Coulter will challenge him to row a single mile from the Monongahela for from one thousand to three thousand dollars a side, and will allow Brown a reasonable amount for expenses. The coming aquatic season promises to be a very lively one, and sliding arrangements are already in progress, it will doubtless open early.

FIRE IN MCKEESPORT.—About six o'clock on Friday evening, a fire broke out in the wagon shop of John Douglass, in McKeesport, and in spite of the efforts of the men employed in the shop, the building was entirely destroyed, together with almost all its contents, the men succeeding in saving only a few tools. The fire originated in the roof and spread rapidly around which shavings had been placed for the purpose of keeping out the snow. About six o'clock the heat from the fire ignited the shavings on fire, and the two hands being at supper at the time, the fire was not discovered until it had gained considerable headway, and the building being of frame, and also containing a lot of shavings, all efforts to extinguish the flames were useless. The loss will be about five hundred dollars, upon which there is no insurance.

DISCHARGED.—Saturday afternoon, the police arrested a young man on Wylie street for drunkenness and begging. At the lock-up, the young man feigned to be deaf and dumb, and exhibited a number of papers confirming this statement. On a piece of paper he wrote his name as Frank Adams, and from other papers it appeared he had been in the army, was taken sick with the typhoid fever, and when he had recovered, he had lost the faculties of hearing and speaking; that he had been robbed of all his clothing and money by the Chamberburg "raiders," and having no friends living, the papers stated, the community would prove a benefactor by giving him money and old clothes. At first it was thought Adams was an imposter, but time proved the contrary. He was drunk, however, and for this offense was locked up. Sunday morning he was discharged.

FREEPORT, PA.

An Example of Charity Among School Children.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

FREEPORT, PA., January 8, 1870.

During the four months of school preceding the holidays, the children of Room No. 3 of the Freeport public school (under the instruction of Mr. Robert B. McKee) secured a "charity box," which they kept in their room, and in which they deposited such pennies from day to day. At the close of the half-term, the children met to decide what should be done with the money they had collected. In this they were left entirely to themselves, unbiased or influenced by any outside suggestions. The result of their youthful deliberation was that a variety of good things, such as chickens, ham, bread, butter, groceries, &c. were purchased, and carried by the little ones themselves to the poor of our village. This is an example which is certainly worthy of imitation. Why might not every school room have its "charity box?" If such a plan were universally adopted, what a spirit of benevolence would be infused into the youth of our land, and how many hearts, crushed down by poverty and want, would be made glad. May we not hear of similar examples of charity from many other schools? F.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Parade of the Duquesne Greys on Saturday—Meeting of the Pittsburgh Zouaves and the Jackson Blues.

The Duquesne Greys commemorated the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans on Saturday afternoon, by a public parade. The members convened at their armory, in Wilkin's Hall, at one o'clock, where they made preparations for the procession. At two o'clock, all being in readiness, they took up the line of march, and proceeded over the route already published. The Captain being absent on account of sickness, the company was under the command of First Lieutenant W. B. Neeper, and Second Lieutenant J. B. Moore. The Greys marched and headed the procession, followed by the drum corps of the Greys, in uniform, with Thomas Carlile as drum major. Following the drum corps was the company, about seventy members, uniformed and equipped, were in command of, and presented a very attractive appearance, and all along the route large numbers flocked to witness the parade.

THE PITTSBURGH ZOUAVES.

The Pittsburgh Zouaves convened at Paulson Hall, Fourth avenue, on Saturday night, for the purpose of completing the organization of the company. The attendance was quite large, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings.

On motion, Major Cook was called to the chair.

The Committee on Rules and Regulations submitted a report, which was adopted.

The following civil officers were elected to serve for one year: President, General A. L. Pearson; Vice President, Major W. R. Cook; Secretary, S. W. Hill; Treasurer, J. Wanbuskirk.

The following uniform was adopted: Dark blue jacket, trimmed with yellow lacing; light blue sash; red trousers, loose pattern; leather leggings and white gaiters.

On motion, the last Saturday in this month was fixed for the election of military officers, and that the Adjutant General be notified of the same.

It was resolved that all soldiers who have been so maimed in the late war as to be incapacitated from becoming active members, and who may so desire, may become honorary members without charge.

The company adjourned to meet at the same place next Saturday evening, unless a meeting is called sooner.

Mr. Samuel Hefflick is engaged in raising a drum corps for the company, to consist of twenty pieces.

THE JACKSON BLUES.

The Jackson Independent Blues also held a meeting in the same evening in the city building, for the purpose of reorganizing the company. This company was first organized in 1820, and made its first parade on June 19th, 1829, when it was commanded by Captain Severy. The only old member of the organization now living is Geo. Cochran. The company will meet on Thursday evening next, in the Council Chamber, when an opportunity will be given to all who wish to become members.

THE OIL INTEREST.

Special Meeting of the Petroleum Association of Pittsburgh—Appointment of a Crude Oil Inspector—Election on Saturday next—The Standard Gravity of Crude Petroleum—The Question of Oil Contracts—The Blank Form Adopted at Last Meeting Repudiated—A Complaint.

A special meeting of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association was held at 10½ o'clock Saturday morning, in room No. 4, Dalzell's building, corner of Duquesne Way and Seventh street.

The President, James A. Hutchinson, Esq., occupied the chair, and A. G. Brooks officiated as Secretary. Although there was not a large attendance of the members, the proceedings were spirited and interesting.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A CRUDE OIL INSPECTOR.

Mr. H. M. Long presented a communication signed by nearly all of the dealers and refiners in this vicinity, recommending that M. Edwards, Esq., a gentleman well and favorably known among oil dealers, be appointed Inspector of crude oil. The refiners signing the communication agreed that if Mr. Edwards was appointed they would be governed by his inspection in the settlement for sales or purchases of crude oil. The communication was accepted and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Long moved that the recommendations in the communication be adopted.

Mr. Forsythe opposed the following suggestions: That inasmuch as his name had been mentioned in connection with the office, that the Inspector be held responsible for the quality of the oil.

Some discussion ensued on the duties of the Inspector, when Mr. King moved as an amendment to Mr. Long's motion that a committee of three be appointed to define the duties of the Inspector, and that the election of Inspector be postponed at least one week. Notice of time and place of holding said election to be published through the newspapers.

The amendment was seconded and Messrs. McKee, Wilkins and Kohler appointed the committee.

THE STANDARD GRAVITY OF CRUDE PETROLEUM.

Mr. Long also offered the following:

The undersigned, refiners and dealers in petroleum, hereby agree that they will abide by the following resolution, which was adopted by a meeting of the refiners held in Pittsburgh January 5th, 1870:

Resolved, That the standard gravity of crude petroleum in its natural state, shall be from 35 to 46 degrees, at a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit, and on and after January 1, 1870, all contracts shall be made at and between 40 and 46 degrees of gravity. That any such oil bearing a gravity above 48 degrees, is not merchantable, and will not be received by the purchasers, except in a case of specified agreement, as to the reduction beyond that which is provided for on oil up to 48 degrees. If the seller wishes to deliver crude oil of a gravity lighter than 40 degrees, or heavier than 46 degrees, he shall make a deduction of three and one-half per cent. on the price paid per barrel or gallon for each degree, or a part of a degree, over 46 degrees.

The minutes of nearly all of the refiners about Pittsburgh was attached to the resolution, and it was adopted.

ABOUT OIL CONTRACTS.

A lengthy debate here ensued in reference to the form of a blank contract adopted by the Association at its last meeting to sell no oil but their own brand. On the one side were the refiners and on the other commission dealers. The former expressed themselves in favor of retaining the form as adopted, while the latter opposed it. Messrs. Morgan, Kirk and others spoke in the affirmative; that is, to retain the contract, and Messrs. Warring, King, Forsythe and others, in the negative. The Forsythe, Coleman & Hutchinson form was not a good one, and that he did not feel inclined to bind himself to sell no oil but his own brand. The refiners, he believed, did not want any such contract.

The Secretary, Mr. Brooks, took opposite grounds from the President, and said the refiners were in favor of the contract. It would prevent them from selling more oil than their works could produce, as was done every day now.

Messrs. Morgan and Kirk argued from the same standpoint as Mr. Brooks, and the present speculation and also another "corner."

Messrs. Warring and King and Long could not see how it would prevent a "corner" or speculation either, and furnished examples which, after several hours' discussion, silenced arguments.

The President stated that a good deal of time was being consumed in the discussion, and to him it seemed as altogether unnecessary.

Mr. Long thought differently. He said the object of the Association was to harmonize the matter, and the discussion, although informal, was altogether proper.

FURTHER CONSIDERATION.

Further debate was here cut off by Mr. Forsythe moving a reconsideration of the action at the last meeting of the Association, in adopting the form of a blank contract, the provisions of which are that the persons signing it can furnish no oil but their own brand. The motion was carried.

Mr. Kirk moved that a committee of three refiners be appointed to receive signatures of oil refiners who agree to bind themselves to sell no oil but their own brand.

The motion was carried, and Messrs. Kirk, Fawcett and Livingston appointed.

A NEW CONTRACT.

Mr. Forsythe moved that a Committee of five be appointed to draw up a form of contract for the refiners of Pittsburgh and submit the same to an adjourned general meeting of the Association. Carried.

A suggestion was made that the Chairman appoint commission dealers on the Committee, as they would be required to sign some kind form of contract would best suit the trade.

In accordance with the above resolution the Chairman appointed the following committee: Messrs. Forsythe, King, Lockhart, Brooks and Long.

A COMPLAINT.

Mr. Livingston called the attention of the Association to the fact that the Government Oil Inspector at this port had refused to allow their oil to go aboard steamboats for Southern ports—oil that stood a fire test of 135 degrees. He had shown the Cincinnati authorities below here, and he ascertained that oil was shipped on board boats from that place at 92 degrees fire test. The regulations of the Treasury Department required a fire test of 110 degrees, yet the Inspector had refused to allow some oil to head light oil, test 135 degrees, which they desired to ship west, to go aboard the barrancas, as mentioned, and appointed Yeager (he had previously told Yeager of it) sitting together. Halstead remarked, "Here are three of us, ready for business," and after brief parley they went out. Simpson taking along a barrel of oil, which he secreted under a board pile. Halstead tried his keys at the store door, but they would not fit, when a hole was made in rear window and Simpson crawled through, but could not force an inner door and Yeager followed him in. The pair then ransacked the postoffice department, opened two registered letters and took the money therefrom, and also a box of pennies, which they handed out to Halstead, who was outside watching. The money was then counted out by Halstead and turned over to Yeager for safe keeping, to be equally divided that evening, and Halstead and Simpson went to the hotel and slept in the same room until 9 A. M., Yeager going home with the money.

Halstead, in his assumed character of detective, had an interview with the proprietor of the postoffice building and after taking a survey, said he suspected young Simpson. That young agent, not relishing the idea of a confederate "going back" on him, exposed the whole transaction, and himself. Halstead and Yeager were arrested that evening, and at the examination before Commissioner McKee at Scranton, Simpson and Yeager turned State's evidence. From the testimony there given a warrant was made out against Halstead, Spencer, who was arrested at Wilkesaurre.

The jury without leaving the box, returned a verdict of guilty in manner and form as indicted against the defendant, and Halstead, Simpson and Yeager were remanded for sentence.

William Spencer was also tried for procuring the stealing of the letters, and the jury found a verdict of guilty.

OFFERING TO SELL COUNTERFEITS.

United States vs J. R. Davis, *alias* E. F. Hallett. Having in possession counterfeit notes, with intent to pass the same.

The defendant, E. F. Hallett, was at Titusville for about two months, and advertised "money fre as water," etc.' in which he solicited correspondence. Letters were to be directed to Postoffice box, No. 356, Titusville. To such as answered his advertisement, he would in return write, offering to sell greenbacks that could not be detected, at a rate of $20 for $100, or $85 for $300. Mr. Livingston, of Curwensville, forwarded one of these letters to the Department, and an agent of the secret service was sent to ferret him out. A decoy letter was put in his box at Titusville, and Hallett, who previously had been a myth, as he could not be seen by anybody, was caught by a watch being put to see who took out the decoy letter, and where it went to. He answered it, and was nabbed soon afterwards, and evidences were found which proved beyond question that he was sending such letters and receiving money from parties who wished to buy bogus greenbacks.

F. B. Guthrie, Esq., appeared for the defendant, and made a very able plea. He contended that, admitting the man was a swindler, who professed to deal in greenbacks, and who found green notes more distasteful than himself, and who found money from them which he quietly put into his pocket, still as these had been in reserve, forfeit money previous in his possession, the matter was one that the United States Court could take no cognizance of. In case there was, it was one for the State Court only, and to be prosecuted as simple swindling.

Judge McKenna charged the jury that the voluntary admission on the part of the defendant that he had counterfeit money in his possession and was offering it for sale, should be considered as strong and unimpeachable evidence that he had it and dealt in it, but the question of his credibility was for the jury.

The jury had not agreed upon a verdict when the court adjourned Friday evening.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the case of Frederick Keifer vs. Charles Hoebler, the jury found for plaintiff the sum of $721.

On account of the absence of a juror in the case of Aaronson vs. the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, the counsel with the Court was withheld until Monday morning.

John Miller vs. Mary Miller. In divorce. Petition presented and subpœna awarded.

Jennie Mellon vs. Alexander Mellon. In divorce. Petition presented and subpœna awarded.

On motion of John S. Robb, Esq., Wm. A. Crawford was duly admitted to practice in this court.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

350. Stright vs. Buchanan.
320. Hill, Assignee vs. Tanner's Executors.
367. Ferthing vs. Ecker.
371. Watt, Lang & Co. vs. Snyder.
373. Donhoof & Bro. vs. Mysel.
377. Collins & Pride vs. Evans.
378. Bunting vs. Halstead.
383. Macrum vs. Garrard.

IMPORTANT BENCH WARRANT CASE.

The Common Pleas, a full bench being present, heard the argument of counsel on a motion to quash the bench warrant in the case of Mr. Philip Bohlinger, of Lawrenceville, who was arrested on petition of Mrs. Elizabeth Hoeveler, who set forth in her petition that she had obtained a judgment against Bohlinger for $750, for rent due and unpaid, and which he refused to pay, although having money in his possession, which he concealed and refused to apply to the payment thereof; it also set forth that he had disposed of his property with intent to defraud them and other creditors. Hill stead made a note of some time since and which his way. Colonel W. shortly afterwards heard that his young man existed on the affective force, and Halstead and Clarence M. Simpson, a young carpenter in his company, were arrested. Counsel for the defendant moved before evening of the day in which the robbery was committed.

Clarence M. Simpson, one of the parties implicated with Halstead, was sworn, and stated in substance that on Sunday, the 19th of December, William Spencer (indicted for procuring the stealing of letters) met him at Mayer's Hotel, Moscow, and inquired of him where there was any money to be obtained. He answered, and asked him if he ascertain whether the money letters were at the Postoffice were left there over night or not. He promised to try to find out on Monday evening and report. He was in the habit of visiting the postoffice, and was in and out there, but could not tell exactly how long. Spencer went away, and so reported to his confederates. Spencer introduced him to Halstead; told him of the revelations they had received and (Simpson) would get a bullet from him, and then the three forbid a plan to burst the building the next night, Spencer suggesting that the place be set on fire afterwards, so as to hide the crime. This part Simpson objected to. Tuesday, midnight, was fixed for the time of doing the job, but Simpson went too early and the others overslept themselves. Wednesday night passed without demonstration, and on Thursday night Spencer was drunk, and the moon shone too bright. On Friday morning Spencer went to Scott's Run or Wilkesbarre. There was a ball on Christmas eve at Mayer's Hotel, and about four o'clock in the morning, as he was passing through the barroom, he met Halstead and Yeager (he had previously told Yeager of it) sitting together. Halstead remarked, "Here's three of us, ready for business," and after brief parley they went out, Simpson taking along a barrel of oil, which he secreted under a board pile. Halstead tried his keys at the store door, but they would not fit, when a hole was made in rear window and Simpson crawled through, but could not force an inner door and Yeager followed him in. The pair then ransacked the postoffice department, opened two registered letters and took the money therefrom, and also a box of pennies, which they handed out to Halstead, who was outside watching. The money was then counted out by Halstead and turned over to Yeager for safe keeping, to be equally divided that evening, and Halstead and Simpson went to the hotel and slept in the same room until 9 A. M., Yeager going home with the money.

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The jury had not agreed upon a verdict when the court adjourned Friday evening.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before Recorder Thomas H. Hunter, January 8, 1870:

John Lynch to James S. Carroll; October 16, 1869; 5 acres and 41 perches in Versailles township.....$425

Alex. W. Cluney to Wm. Peoples; December 24, 1869; 20 by 110 feet on Webster street, Allegheny.....$700

John Hodgson to Thos. Hodgson; March 8, 1869; interest in 142 acres in Chartiers township.....$750

Daniel Richardson to Thos. J. Kenny; January 7, 1870; 11 lots in Braddock borough.....$1,000

C. Beringer to J. W. Robinson; October 16, 1869; 280 by 120 feet at Glendale.....$800

Daniel Warfield to Emanuel Church, Allegheny, 40 by 100 feet on Market street, Allegheny.....$1,400

Jacob Francis to Geo. R. Riddle; June 26, 1868; 175 acres in Plum township.....$2,500

Wilhelmina Zehfuty to Wm. Bush; October 28, 1869; 30 by 140 feet on Second street, McKeesport.....$1,650

C. Dilmer to Peter Zehfuty; July 2, 1867; same as above.....$700

Alex. Scott to James O'Rourke; January 7, 1870; 20 by 72 feet on Harmony street, East Birmingham.....$400

Mary E. Johnston to Sarah M. Hughart; March 15, 1869; 5 acres and 125 perches in the Twenty-third ward.....$11,000.

"OUR NEW PAPER."—Messrs. J. L. Read & Son, wholesale booksellers and stationers, 102 Fourth avenue, have had manufactured, exclusively for them, a new writing paper, which will be known by the above title. The note and cap paper which they have now on hand, is strictly first-class in every respect, containing sixty per cent. of linen, has an elegant finish, is ruled on all four sides, and is sold at the usual price of ordinary linen paper. A still more desirable note paper can be found than this brand "Our New Paper," and those whose correspondence is not heavy and who generally prefer a uniform paper will find it to suit their purpose exactly. Retail dealers should send for samples and price list.

APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED.—John A. Myler, Esq., Postmaster of Allegheny, received on Saturday his commission from Washington City, as Postmaster for the four years, dating from December 29th, 1869. Mr. Myler was appointed several months ago, but his appointment was not confirmed until last week, and the first notice he obtained of his confirmation was on Saturday last. This is an excellent appointment, and we have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Myler will fill the position assigned him with credit to himself, and give general satisfaction to the citizens of our sister city.

A SHARP GAME.

Two Eastern Men Go Into Business at Pittsburgh—A Crash and Its Results.

Mr. J. P. Hornish came before Mayor Brush on Saturday afternoon, and on behalf of E. Megraw & Co. made information against one Frederick Wood for false pretenses. It seems that about two weeks ago the above mentioned Fredk Wood arrived in this city, accompanied by a brother-in-law. Having some acquaintance with a gentleman connected with the tobacco firm of E. Megraw & Co., Sixth street, Wood at once commenced negotiations for the tobacco factory of the firm on Ninth street. A lease was finally determined on for three years, Wood and his brother-in-law agreeing to pay Megraw & Co. the sum of $5,000. Sight drafts on A. E. Kohn, of New York, were given for a portion of the money, and the lessees immediately employed James Hill & Co., of Allegheny, to put in new boilers, engine, machinery, &c. The work was commenced at once, but terminated very abruptly as will be seen from the following: The lessees stopped at the Merchants' Hotel and in the evening or two since, the brother-in-law announced that he would have to go to New York to get some machinery which could not be purchased here. Wood accompanied him to the depot, and so did the proprietor of the hotel, who noticed that the brother-in-law took with him all the baggage of the two. At the depot, Mr. Hill insisted on Wood giving him security for their board bill—$65. Security was afterwards given by Wood, the gentleman of the tobacco factory giving his name. The same gentleman had previously accompanied Wood to a clothing store, and, as we are informed, had given his name as security for a suit of clothes worth seventy-five dollars. The way of a musical instrument had their attention called to your Portable Pipe Organ. Since the organ has been placed in the church it has been examined and tested by the leading musicians of the place—persons competent to pronounce an opinion—and they have pronounced it a thoroughly *first-class* instrument; *superior in every respect* to the Reed Organ.

Our church is about 68 by 46 feet, and your No. 19 Portable Pipe Organ has sufficient power for one much larger.

To all who are about selecting an organ for church or parlor, I would call their attention to the Portable Pipe Organ, as the *great musical* success of the age.

Yours respectfully,

M. LUDLUM,
Member of Troy, N. Y. Conference.

Williston, Vt., November 17, 1869.

Industrial International Exhibition, 1869, awarded to Derrick, Felgemaker & Co., Buffalo, N. Y. first prize, large medal, on Portable Pipe Organs.

Michigan State Fair, 1869, awarded to D. F. & Co. first prize on best Church Organs. Also, first prize on best Parlor Organ, both Portable Pipe Organs, No. 14 and 15.

From a Clergyman of Ohio, paper.

At the music store of Lt. Burkley may now be seen a portable pipe organ, the first one built expressly for the Pittsburgh market with the above. This instrument is perfect in all its arrangements and parts. A full toned, and correctly structed by one of the most noted musical firms in the United States. The portable pipe organ is destined undoubtedly to create a great revolution in the musical world, being so far superior to any reed instrument ever presented for public patronage. They will doubtless, eventually supersede the reed entirely. We advise our readers to call and see and hear this musical novelty.

MONROE CITY, Mo., July 13, 1869.

Messrs. Derrick, Felgemaker & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

We have been intending to write you for some time, to acknowledge the receipt of the No. 17 Portable Pipe Organ, and to say we are very much pleased with it.

It fully equals your description to us, and comes up to our expectations in every respect, and all who have heard it are equally well pleased with it. We use it daily in our services.

Yours respectfully,

P. G. & S. E. COMINGS,
Female Seminary, Monroe City, Mo.

[From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, July, 1866.]

We attended an organ exhibition last evening by invitation of the builders, Messrs. Derrick, Felgemaker & Co., at their factory on Clinton street. They have just completed an organ for the Universalist church on Main street. It was tried last evening before quite a number of persons who had assembled to hear it. Several of our organists were also present. We were very much pleased with the tone and voicing of the instrument, and we are sure when it is set up in its proper place it will be considered one of the best in this city. The action is specially to be commended. It answers promptly and crisply to the touch. The reed stops are also very fine.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., September 26, 1868.

James S. Ivrake, Esq.—

DEAR SIR—I respond most cheerfully to your inquiry respecting my opinion of the Portable Pipe Organ manufactured by Derrick, Felgemaker & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., now on exhibition at Mr. Herrick's music store.

I have never seen any instrument, not even a piano, so quick in response. The touch is elastic and the tone is *absolutely pure*. It is a most brilliant solo instrument, and as an accompaniment to the voice, it cannot be surpassed. I recommend it most heartily.

Very respectfully yours,

J. DEMPSTER TOWNE,
Organist and Teacher of Music.

AURORA, INDIANA, August 4, 1868.

Messrs. D., F. & Co.—

GENTLEMEN: I am very much pleased with the Organ that Mr. Gaff, of Lawrenceburg, bought of you. It is all that can be desired, and as a Parlor Organ is the best I have ever seen. The tone is most exquisite and the combination *good*. The Pedals I look upon as a capital idea, as we can prepare our pupils for Church playing by teaching on the Pedals.

Yours, truly,

B. F. CHEESBRO,
Teacher of Organ and Piano.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 30, 1868.

[From the Daily Commercial.]

A HANDSOME INSTRUMENT.—Messrs. Bingham Bros. & Co. received and have opened this morning one of the nicest things that we have seen yet in the way of a musical instrument. It is a regular *portable* pipe organ, built for the English Lutheran Church, by Derrick, Felgemaker & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y.

This instrument possesses merits which *will undoubtedly enable it to take the place of reed instruments*, and all small stations in churches.

It is highly finished throughout, and is sufficiently powerful for a church of 1,000 people. A two or fifteen hundred dollar organ would be built, *while its tone is better.*

Usually mellowness and richness of tone are sacrificed for loudness of tone in small pipe organs. We are glad to see this is not the case with this instrument. It is just the thing too for a parlor instrument, and a man of moderate wealth, with a family of girls, should have one to mate the piano.

Organ music opens a new field of study and enjoyment, which is the more valuable because it incites the pupil to a more thorough study.

[From the Oneonta, N. Y., weekly paper, 1866].

In notice of refitting of the First Baptist Church of that place mention, viz: The extension back of pulpit occupied by the orchestra, was designed by the faithful Secretary, Mr. Reynolds. Here the society have recently placed a portable Pipe Organ from the manufactory of Derrick Felgemaker & Co., of Buffalo, New York, who have established their reputation in this locality by this splendid specimen of their work.

[From Dayton (O.) Journal.]

Individuals of taste have long felt the need of an instrument of the organ kind, free from that really tone inseparable from those in which reeds are employed. After patiently experimenting for years, Derrick, Felgemaker & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., have succeeded in producing a portable pipe organ, which is a marvel for absolute purity of tone, compactness and cheapness. We do not see how any one can be satisfied with the instruments now in general use, after hearing one of these pipe organs.

We advise all who are interested to examine them.

Skating at the Keystone Rink.

The large and commodious Rink will be thrown open to the public this evening, with a splendid sheet of ice, and will afford an opportunity for the young and old of both sexes to join in one common and healthy amusement.

To Save Money, Save Your Fuel.

This can be done by using Jas. Oil's patent attachment to your grates.

It produces a greater amount of heat from a less supply of coal than any invention now before the public.

This improvement is so arranged as to be easily adjusted to any *grate* at a very small expense. It is free from dust and will burn any kind of coal from the finest dust to the largest lumps, burning all to ashes, thereby causing the best of heat on earth. Call at the county rights for sale. For further information please call at No. 5 Virgin alley, Jamison street, Pittsburgh, or 56 Fremont street, Allegheny.

The Living Machine.

Injure the main spring of a watch and every portion of the works becomes disordered. The human stomach is to the human system what that elastic piece of metal is to a chronometer—it influences the action of all other organs, and controls, to a certain extent, the whole living machine. The comparison may be carried further; for as the weakness or inefficiency of another part of the spring is indicated on the face of the timepiece, so also is the weakness or other disorder of the stomach betrayed by the face of the human. The complexion is sallow, the eyes are deficient in lustre and intelligence, and there is a sour, sullen, or depression in the whole countenance which tell as plainly as written words could do, that the great ascertaining organ within is out of order. It is to minister to the wants of the body, and to sustain it, and renew all its waste, and to invigorate its duty. It requires renovating and regulating, and the Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be truly said to be *our thing needful*. The broken main spring of a watch may be replaced by a new one, but the stomach can only be repaired and strengthened, and this is one of the objects of the famous vegetable restorative which for eighteen years has been waging a successful contest with dyspepsia in all its phases. As a specific for indigestion it stands alone. When the resources of the pharmacopœia have been exhausted, without, at best, doing more than mitigating the complaint, a few doses of this wholesome and palatable, yet powerful, stomachic effects a perfect and permanent cure. In all cases of disorder in the Liver, in the form of Shaking in the entire Building, Sheds in yard, Fire Pugs, &c.

The Lease has about 15 years to run, and the property is very desirable for manufacturing purposes—would be sold cheap. Also, for sale Planing Mill Machine Shop and Foundry. For further particulars, address

Box 670, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—FOUR 40-INCH BOILERS, 26 feet long, double flued, nine years old and in good order. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of Wm. Bagaley, Steam Drums and Mud Drums, with the Fire Bolts, Braces and Rivets, are now stored in the corner of Liberty State. For further information apply on board, or to

WM. BAGALEY & CO.,
Office 94 Water street, Pittsburgh.

STOCK SALES.

CITIZENS AND SECOND NATIONALS, TUESDAY EVENING, January 11th, at 7½ o'clock, on second floor of Commercial Salesrooms, 106 smithfield street, will be sold to former list of Stocks,

10 shares Citizen's National Bank;
5 shares Second National Bank.

McCLWAINE, Auctioneer.

M. AND M. NATIONAL BANK, ATLAS WORKS, SUPERIOR IRON AND INSURANCE STOCKS—TUESDAY EVENING, January 11th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on Second Floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, 40 shares M. and M. National Bank;
20 shares Mereks Insurance Co.;
30 shares M. M. Insurance Co.;
30 shares Atlas Works (Tenth ward, Pittsburgh);
30 shares Superior Iron Co.

A. McCLWAINE, Auctioneer.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Second and last week of the famous and popular young character Comedian,

Mr. JOSEPH R. EMMET.

Who during the past week has been playing to crowded and delighted audiences.

MONDAY EVENING, January 10, 1870, and Every Evening, Mr. Chas. Gayler's highly popular three act drama of

FRITZ OUR COUSIN GERMAN.

In which Mr. Emmet will sustain his great original character, Fritz Van Vonderbilkenstoffen, introducing his Songs, Dances and Characteristic Burlesque Scenes.

Fritz Emmet Matinee on Saturday.

AURICULAR CONFESSION.
Rev. J. G. WHITE

Will Lecture in the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on TUESDAY, January 11th, at 7½ o'clock P. M., on the above subject, to Men only. Awful disclosures will be made from Roman Theology. The Catholic Clergy are hereby challenged to deny the books and facts.

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Theodore Tilton,

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WILL LECTURE ON

"The Art of Using the Mind."

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MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 10.

ADMISSION.....50 CENTS.

☞ No reserved seats. Tickets for sale at the Library Rooms, corner Penn and Sixth streets. Door open at 7½ o'clock. Lecture commences at 8.

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For rent by the Day or Week, handsomest Hall of its size in the state, seats 1,000, has 300 Armed Chairs in the Parquette. Stage complete in Scenery and other appointments. For terms, &c., address JOHN PARKES, Proprietor, Box 212. mwf

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The largest and most Elegant Stock of EMBROIDERIES in the city.

LADIES' SILK SASHES AND FANCY BOWS.

The New MONOGRAM SKIRT, just received.

The Celebrated CORSET for sale only at

Gent's wool and cotton half hose